PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,999—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 17, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "THAMES," SAILING on the 21st May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	1239	E. R. Dowell	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5108	W. J. Nantes	28th "
* SHANNON	1287	E. Crewe	4th June.
P.L.COROMANDEL	3652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4200	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8449	E. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	1272	E. Crewe	2nd July.
P.L.ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Monlé	9th "
* GANGES	4200	T. F. Creery	16th "
P.L.PENINSULAR	5377	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	1292	E. Crewe	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6125	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4 05	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7578	W. R. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	1 62	E. Crewe	27th "
B.I.ROME	3345	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	1,319	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 690	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,091	1st June.
GISELA	L. Breilich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 180

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	1,703	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 8, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,221	Aubert	Friday noon. 11th June.
NATAL	4,051	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES arranged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED PASSES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via Chilova and Amarnath.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

COUPONS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, is the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 24th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Par der Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 17th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duc BALDUINO ..... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 130.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, R. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. backed on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS GRINDLAY & Co

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE-wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	14
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillatta" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN, at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.
TRADE MARK.
DELICATE— FRAGRANT — EXHILARATING.

HOCKS—STILL

		CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 8	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	...	41 4	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine	"	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

SAUTERNES.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	30 8	16 12

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY:
Varieties of shapes, embracing single and folding cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.
MASONIC MENUS AND PROGRAMMES:
Designs of various leading patterns now available.
CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS:
Square and round corners, white and coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or plain.
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Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping, Lithographed Designs in Gold and Colours. Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.
INVITATION CARDS:
For Dinner, Evening and Juvenile Parties, Lawn Tennis, Breakfasts, &c.
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Plain Black, or Black and Silver Borders. Designs in Neutral Tints.
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Square or Round Corners, Gilt bevelled edged Cards in Fancy Decorated Boxes.
FANCY TINTED NOTE PAPERS:
A large variety in useful sizes suitable for Crests and Monograms.
STATIONERY CABINETS:
Plain or Tinted Papers with Fancy Lithographed ground patterns, boxed in Artistic and Original form.
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES:
Silurian or Granite Papers, White and Tinted, suitable for half-tola postage, Invitation, Foreign, Demi-official, Foolscap, and other sizes.
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BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
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DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
BOMBAY & POONA
HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for
PRESENTATION PURPOSES,
Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.
WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.
Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)
BOMBAY DEPOT.
S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.
WATERPROOFS.
MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early :—
Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City K make), &c.

DERMINA! DERMINA!!
WHAT is it! It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.
In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely seated Liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.
ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.
BEYNON & CO. (SOLE PROPRIETORS.)
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL."
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

COLLARS! COLLARS!!
JUST ARRIVED
THE NEW SHAPES for 1897.
BEST FOURFOLD LINEN
SPECIALLY MADE TO RESIST the rough usages in INDIAN WASHING.
DHOBIE PROOF.
THORPE & CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

Messrs KEMP & Co. make a speciality of Filters and carry an enormous Stock of *every reliable make* in addition to the *Standard*.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.
EASILY CLEANED.
QUICK IN ACTION.
MODERATE IN COST.
INEXPENSIVE TO RECHARGE

The "Standard" Water Filter is supplied in two sizes only, 1 gallon, Rs. 12; 2 gallons, Rs. 17-8, charged ready for use. These Filters effectually remove all impurities, germs, and microbes from water, and afford a certain protection from CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, TYPHOID, and other disease conveyed by contaminated water.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PERFUMES.
KEMP'S MOUTH ELIXIR.
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.
KEMP'S SMELLING SALTS.
KEMP'S SPRAYS.
KEMP'S DENTIFRICES.
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KEMP'S CHICKEN WINE.
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HOT WEATHER TOILET REQUISITES, AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.
FRESHLY MADE.
SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED GOODS.
AT KEMP'S.

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Sent anywhere by Post.
Full List with Prices on application.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
OWNER GOING TO ENGLAND.

A LANDAU with self-closing Springs to Hood, and a PAIR of WALERS with double and single HARNESS, (both Horses go in double and single Harness). Price of turnout Rs. 2,400.

Apply to
Colonel BURLTON BENNET,
5, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at Bombay of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for one year, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, of TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1897, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 13th, 20th, and 27th May, 1897, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th day of May, 1897, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows, viz:—

"In Sub Article, X to Article 98 for the words 'Rs. 20,000' substitute the words 'Rs. 40,000.'"

"In Article 123 omit words" not exceeding ten per cent. of such nett profit."

By Order of the Board,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th May, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.
J. NEUBERG
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES
at Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Ootman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th March, 1893, the following Valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that pieces or parcel of pension tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls, shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Memon Bazar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 1591, old survey Nos. 20, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 68 and 202, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2363, 2345, 2331A 2332, 2333, 2337, 12357, 2335, 2339, 2340, 2361, 2341-12-2513, 2063, 2062, 2323-32, 2344, 2346, 2334, 2061, 2336, 2334, Street Nos. 101, 103 105, 2744, 99, 47, 49, 51, 61, 21, 23, 25, 24, 30, 50, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 58, 60, 62, 64, (1) 72, 74, 62, 64, 68, 74, 9, 11, 13, 15, (2) 53, 17, 19, 56, 58, 50, 7, 8, 5, 37, 33, 4, 25, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba Moray, Pestonjee Cowasjee Chokser, and Narayan Bhowjee, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of chawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 210, new No. 1786, old survey No. 20, new survey No. 8053, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. No. 2375-79, 2464, 2465, 2466, 7050, Street Nos. 179, 83, (1) (2) 69, 48, 50, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba, Pestonjee Cowasjee Chokser, and Narayen Bhowjee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Suleman, Chintoo Chapwalla, Balcrishna Sazba, Parsee Agiary, and Romanjee Cowasjee Curseejee Dady, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey, and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, twists, &c., &c.

1 case white mulls.
2 bales grey jaconnets.
On account and at the risk of Aga Goolamally Khorasani—
2 cases grenadines.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of damaged grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY VELVET.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor R. N. Kerawalla the following goods:—

T S & C	6036 7—2	cases fancy velvet.	
4027	6049 —1	do.	do.
4027	6050 —1	do.	do.
4023	6053 —1	do.	do.
4027	6054 —1	do.	do.
4163	6119 —1	do.	do.
4163	6120 —1	do.	do.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 17th May, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 50 BALES OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pehlad Dowlatram.

20 bales of ring double forty yarn, extra fine, flower ticket, each containing 400lbs.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Bhimjee Govindjee—
15 bales of ring 21's yarn pink tie, duck label, 400lbs per bale.
15 bales of ring 22's yarn pink tie, duck label, 400lbs per bale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF AN AMERICAN TURBINE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Lala Hurji Mull, Banker and Contractor, Peshawar:—

1 25" American Turbine with fittings complete.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 32 CASES JAPANESE UMBRELLAS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Kika Khooshal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harishanker Koorashanker Pathuck, Nagindass Purshotum Sangavi and Rustomjee Aspundiarjee Sethna, of Ahmedabad, trading under the name of Pathuck, Sangavi and Co.

32 cases Japanese umbrellas.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, pier, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, &c.

By order of Mr. Manockchund Kapoorchund and on account and at the risk of Motichund Tulockchund, Jeweller—

1 very valuable large size button shaped white pearl, weighing about 90 chows.

By order of Messrs. Isaac Wright and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Elly and Co.—

1 safe with Chubb lock, and duplicate keys 21 by 17 by 16.
1 " " " " " 26 by 8 by 17.
1 " " " " " 28 by 19 by 19.
1 " " " " " 30 by 20 by 20.
1 " " " " " 36 by 24 by 23.

By order of the mortgagee, Jamsetjee Merwanjee Mehta, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Virjeebhai Muncherjee Dalal—

1 share of Treasher and Co., Limited, No. 4927.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Kauhai, consisting of copper and brass pots, gold neck ornaments, and silver bangles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 strong second hand office-shigram.
1 ladies' safety bicycle with pneumatic tyres, as good as new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN ALI OOMER STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED TOOKREE MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Halimabai, widow of Moloo bin Haji Hussoo, and Mr. Jehangir Dorabji, the executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Moloo bin Haji Hussoo, deceased, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikh Saheb Punday, deceased, the mortgagor, the following property, viz—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Ali Oomer Street, otherwise called Tookree Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2356 and 2355, new Nos. 9407 and 9408, old Survey Nos. 1891 and 1891, and new Survey No. 801, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 83, ward No. 3029, and Street Nos. 232, 24 and 236, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Ali Oomer Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Baba Saheb Carvi, and on the south by the house of Abdoor Rahiman the Shaik Saheb Panday, and which said premises were and are in the occupation of the said mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, the Solicitors for the vendors, at their office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, opposite Messrs. Stephen and Son's Coach Factory, medical books, medicine, glass-door cupboards, tables, chairs, one strong-built victoria with removeable canvas hood, green boxes, etc., etc., the property of Veterinary-Surgeon Dr. N. H. EDULJEE SUKHIA.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 559 of 1894 where one Vunmalidas Hargovandas is plaintiff and Tribhowandas Hurruckchund and Pranjeewandas Tribhowandas and Lukhmidas Tribhowandas Hurruckchund, the minor sons of the first defendant, Tribhowandas Hurruckchund, are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Oak Lane, in Medows Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said lane to the front side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house and premises of Bonanjee Nanabhoy, on the east by Medows Street, on the south by the Oak Lane aforesaid, and on the west by the premises of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NULL BAZAR, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ERSKINE ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Oomer Hajee Soomar, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the north side of a public road called Erskine Road in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, chawls or ranges of buildings consisting of 21 shops erected and standing thereon containing by admeasurement 854 50 square yards a little more or less and bounded on the north by the house of Fuzloodin Premji, on the east by public street called Baba Dhaboo Street, on the south by the said Erskine Road, and on the west by the passage for the habitants and the range of Mr. Ebrahim Mucha and others, and is assessed in the Collector's books under old No. 238, 2491, 2856, 309 4942 and 4943, Collector's new No. 7519, old survey Nos. 11377, 1377, 2780, and new survey No. 4638 and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 14, Government House Road, Parel, the eccentric and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockery, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, one handsome strong built victoria, one handsome strong dog-cart, one powerful bay horse, pigeons, pigs, &c., the property of W. H. GRIBBIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th May, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, splendid piano by Schiedmayer (nearly new); harmonium, cottage piano, violin, ebonized tapestry screen (Bombay Saw Mills); rich oil painting, fancy door curtains, hall carpet, mattings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, glass porcelain and plated ware, copper utensils, stylish victoria (nearly new and made to order), brougham, serviceable horse (mare) birds, plants, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Storm Hall," next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, (opposite to Sir J. J. bungalow) Mazagon, the whole of the above handsome suits of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C.E.

Catalogues will be published.

Particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 17th, 1897.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 P. M.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th May 1897, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1896.

II—To declare a Dividend.

III—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Dr. Jeejeebhai Pestanji Nicholson as a Director of the Company in the place of Dr Pestanji Muncherji, deceased.

IV—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 17th May 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1897.

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of ASSISTANT AUDITOR is VACANT. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 and the maximum salary of the appointment is Rs. 600.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and thereafter an agreement of service for three years will be required.

DEPUTY AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of DEPUTY AUDITOR of Construction Works Accounts is VACANT. The appointment is subject to six months' notice on either side.

The works now on hand will provide employment for not less than three years. The commencing salary will be Rs. 600.

In both the above appointments Exchange Compensation if admissible under Government Rules will be paid in accordance with those rules.

Application should be sent to

THE AGENT,
Burma Railways, Rangoon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine
16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.
2 ONE BOILER 20 H. P. nominal for above Loco type.
3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (under-type) 10 H. P. nominal.
4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.
5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co. of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
GENT'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S NECK WEAR.
NEW WASHING TIES
CAMBRICS, MATTES, HAIR-CORDS — 3 FOR RE. 1-4.
NEW SILK TIES
FOULARDS, BANDANNAS, FANCIES — 3 FOR RS. 3-8.
DRESS BOWS AND TIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 24 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. F. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... "	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are allowed for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchange Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the Principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not ex

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,410
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,250 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	141
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,50,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	22
Hongkong and Shanuzhai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	360
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurtachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfr. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Brenis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach (City) Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	340
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	127½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	100
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	163½
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	475
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,2	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	220
Volkart	...	600	10	dvd Rs63	1,05
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,75	100	100	Half yearly. dvd Rs15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,00	1,000	100	...	105
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,750
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	503
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety & Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6 000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	495
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	100	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	...	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	698	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	56
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	950	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,610
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030 xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	720
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,030
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvd Rs.30	545
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	300	dvd Rs.15	510
Indian Manfg. Info-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	300	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235 xd.
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.33	775
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	760
Leopold	3,300	100	100	dvd Rs.10	263
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	860
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990 xd.
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,450
Manugon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,125
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	400
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs52	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	900
Ripon Mills	400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,675
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	690
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvd Rs40	410 xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	90
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	2,000	..	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugnar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£1 00	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 38	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Pranlej	4,000	100	200	...	625
The Tapti Valley	26,000	200	60	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26 6	
Gold Leaf	" 26-8	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 25-12	"
Do. do. new	" 25-10	"
Australia, bar Gold	" 25-13	
Bombay bar Gold	" 25-11	
Sovereigns	" 16-7	
Do. Dragons	" 16-6	
Silver 17	" 80	
Do. 1/2	" 39-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water 0-56m., 11-33a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-59a.
Damodar Lukhmidas Mill Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per R. I. M. S. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m., on to-morrow (Tuesday).

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About half-past 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, Dr. Kawasji Edulji Dadachanji, a medical practitioner of this city, was being driver in his shigram along the Queen's Road, when a dog-cart driven by a European gentleman ran into the shigram. The horse attached to the latter carriage shied and collided against a gas lamp-post which knocked it down. The shigram was much damaged. The European gentleman whipped his horse and drove off without giving his name.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S GENEROSITY.—A correspondent writes:—On the death of Mr. Anandrao Waman Garud, manager, English Office, Durbar, Indore, his Higness the Maharaja Holkar has been pleased to grant a bonus of Rs. 5000 to his widow, and a scholarship of Rs. 35 a month to his son. As a special relief to the local unemployed his Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned the sum of Rs. 10,000 for being expended on the excavation of the Shirpur and Piplia tanks of the Indore water-works, and has ruled that menial servants who have been dismissed from the State service for some fault or other be re-employed in spite of their offences and be thus given relief during the present scarcity. The total number thus supported amounts to 691 up to date.

A MURDERER ATTACKED WITH THE PLAGUE.—Bhola Oojagar, who has been accused of having committed the murder of one Thakor Devi, at Baswadi, Barabanki, Oudh, in January 1896, while being conveyed from Bombay, with an accomplice, was detained at Kalyan on the suspicion of his suffering from plague. Shewdat Oojagar, the accomplice, was detained in the Common Jail, under Mr. Webb's order till Bhola had recovered. A message was on Friday, received from Kalyan that Bhola, who had, been detained there under observation, had been discharged from the plague hospital; and Superintendent Grennan applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, that an order should be made for sending the two alleged murderers to Baswadi. After some conversation, the magistrate suggested that Bhola should be sent for from Kalyan, and that on his being placed before Mr. Webb with the other accused, the necessary order should be applied for.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY WAGGON.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Jeejee, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, daughter of a bullock-cart driver, residing at Nowroji Hill. On Thursday last the mother of the deceased was engaged at Mallet Bunder, in loading a railway waggon with coal, and deceased assisted her in her work by carrying away the empty baskets. About noon the girl went and sat down, resting herself, between an empty waggon and the dead end of a siding, where several other labourers used to take their midday meals, when suddenly the waggon under which she was seated, moved and one of the wheels passed over her left thigh, crushing it. It appears that Hurnee Nursoo and fourteen other labourers, all of whom were placed before the coroner by the Railway Police, shunted down a waggon against the one under which the deceased girl was sitting, thus putting the latter waggon in motion. The girl was conveyed to the Bai Motibai Hospital for Women and children, where she died on the following evening. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE BECAUSE ACCUSED OF THEFT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Atmaram Nathoo Shet, aged twenty-five years, residing at Sonapore Lane. Deceased was a gold-smith and had been working under a Marwaree dealer in gold and silver ornaments, having his place of business at Shaik Memon Street. About a fort-night ago Atmaram was given by his master twenty-one and three-quarter tolas of gold to be made into two pairs of bangles. Deceased made the ornaments as desired by his master out of the gold in his master's shop, and handed them over to the latter on Friday last. The master weighed the bangles and found them less by three-fourth of a tola. When asked to account for the difference—for the value of such missing gold was always cut out of deceased's pay—deceased said that he had got some gold dust and kutchra which he would weigh after having taken his meal at home. He then left the shop, and on his way home called at the shop of a licensed vendor of opiates at the Arthur Crawford Market. Having purchased a tola of arsenic, he proceeded home and took the poison in a quantity of milk. Shortly afterwards Atmaram commenced vomiting and was removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died in the evening. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL OFF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.—About 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo, one Baloo Bhagoo, a day line guard, employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, while drawing water from a well under the Borivlee Bridge, heard the whistle of a train coming from Bombay and on looking up saw Pandia Kania, a night line guard, running along the bridge. After the train had passed, Baloo went on to the bridge, and on nearing the Bhaynder end of it saw a cap. He looked for Pandia, but not finding him there, went down the bridge and saw him lying on the dry bed of the river under the bridge. He was unable to speak and could give no account of his fall. He had some bruises on the face and was unable to stand. He was taken home, whence he was the same night brought down to Bombay in a train and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to have sustained a fracture of the spinal column and two contused wounds on the head. As he was not regaining the power over his lower extremities, and fever having set in, an operation was performed on the 4th instant. This had the effect of lessening the fever, but produced no other change for the better. Three days after fever increased, he grew worse, and died on Saturday morning. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry on view of the body of the deceased at the J. J. Hospital, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE RED-WHITE GAME ON A BAGATELLE TABLE.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Grennan, charged Ali Mahomed Tyeb and thirty-two other Mahomedans with playing the "Aoth-Sola," or Eight-Sixteen, and "Lal Suffed" or Red White game on a bagattele table at Erskine Road on Friday evening last. Mr. Velinker and Mr. Kapadia, pleaders, appeared for some of the accused. Inspector Sloane stated that, from information received and from what he personally witnessed, he obtained a warrant and went at 8 p.m. on Friday to the room at Erskine Road, where the game was going on. It was played with white and red balls, the greater number of which, on propulsion by the hand, made the party, who had made bets on a particular colour or number, the winner. Mr. Sloane was accompanied by Inspector Cordeaux and several policemen. There was no skill in the game. The legal game was played against an object-ball, the other balls being propelled towards it one after the other. Accused No. 2 gave the order to begin the games, and accused Nos. 5 propelled the balls. The defence was that the day was the Bassi Bakri Eed festival, when the accused had gone to the bagatelle table to indulge in a pastime. The magistrate convicted the whole of the accused, remarking that the game was gambling pure and simple, and that it was being played in the bazaar for years past in some form or another. Accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, who had formed a regular establishment in the room, were fined Rs. 20 each, while the rest were fined Rs. 3 each. The monies found in the box and on the table, Rs. 5-8, were forfeited, and the table, box, and balls were confiscated. The usual reward was ordered to be given to the informant.

THE LATE MR. JAVERILAL.—A public meeting was held by the Charoter Nagar Association in the Petlad Library Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Sarabhai Lallubhai Majmudar, to convey their deep sense of sorrow and sympathy at the death of the late Honourable Javerilal U. Yajnik. The meeting passed the first resolution which ran as follows:—"That this meeting extremely regrets the sad death of the Honourable Javerilal U. Yajnik, whose loss is a national calamity in this country's elevation on account of his many-sided activities and multifarious qualities of head and heart." The resolution was so be proposed by Dr. Sevakhal Manekial, L. M. & S., but some unavoidable business intervening, it was proposed by Sadashiv Rao Dada Saheb and seconded by Vakil Parbhulal Sakhidas. Desaiji Ratanlal Achratlal in very pathetic terms recounted all his virtues and work that he had done for the public. Mr. Himabhai P., giving a short biography of this really great man, showed how his influence was felt not only in his community, in his village, or even in his province, but was extended amongst all castes and creeds. Mr. J. M. Desai drew the attention of the audience to the simplicity of his life, regularity of habits, and other enviable traits in his character, with instances both from his private life and public career. Mr. J. Pushbhai remarked that he was trusted not only by the public, not only by his colleagues and countrymen, but even by the Government and that too, a foreign one. Many other speakers dwelt upon the panegyrics and encomiums that had been showered upon him by Governors and Viceroys, and the resolution was carried amid soleman silence. The second resolution ran as follows:—"That this meeting fully participates with Rao Saheb Madhavlal L. Yajnik and other members of the family in the sad bereavement they have suffered through the demise of the patriarch." The resolution was proposed by Vakil Balaji Jotabhai and seconded by Mr. Varajbhai head master, who also recited a Gujerati eligy composed for the occasion. The meeting also mourned the loss of Dewan Bahadur Luxmon Jagonnath, our late Dewan, whose career was briefly sketched by Mr. Chundulal. The meeting requested Mr. Maganbhai Mahdevbhai Mehta, the acting secretary, to send the report of the meeting to the press, and a letter of condolence to Rao Saheb Madhavlalbhai embodying the second resolution. The president then, summarsing the business, dissolved the meeting.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

DURING the week ending 8th instant there has been no rain in the affected districts except scattered showers in a few talukas of Dharwar. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen, except in Ahmednagar, Nasik and Khandesh, where they are almost stationary.

The progress statement of relief measures shows the average daily numbers of relief workers and dependants to be 281,043 and 74,741, respectively, as compared with 293,570 and 79,032 in the preceding week. The entertainment of a special establishment has been sanctioned for measuring the land required for the portion of the Tapti Valley Railway from Songad to Nandurbar in the Khandesh District, which has been finally atigned and the earthwork on which has been commenced. An additional special Civil Officer has been appointed for the Barsi-Road-Pandharpur Railway work. Estimates amounting to Rs. 2,03,295 and Rs. 3,35,043, respectively, for the Pathri and Mangi Tanks in the Sholapur District have been sanctioned, and the works have been commenced as relief works. Estimates aggregating Rs. 95,081 for five road-works in the Khandesh District have also been sanctioned, and the inclusion in the famine programme of the work of collecting metal on the road from Indi to Almel in the Bijapur District has been authorised. The reports received from the Sanitary Department show the general health of the people on relief works to be good except in a few camps in the districts of Satara, Sholapur and Bijapur, where cases of cholera have occurred. The children fed in kitchens and nursing mothers and weavers in some camps in the Ahmednagar District were specially examined and found to be in a satisfactory condition. Vaccination is in progress in those camps where small-pox prevails.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses has risen from 30,016 in the preceding week to 31,215 during the week under report. An allotment of Rs. 15,000 has been made for expenditure on gratuitous relief in the Bijapur District. The grant of extra remuneration under section 52 (*f*) of the famine Code to certain Patils and Kulkarnis in the Shevgaon and Jamkhed Talukas of the Ahmednagar District has been authorized.

An additional amount of Rs. 25,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth for expenditure connected with famine grass operations.

RELIEF-WORKS AT THANA.

A correspondent writing on Friday, says:—It is stated that famine has, unfortunately, made its appearance in several villages of Umargaon Petha in the Thana District. About two thousand Warlies, Dhorias, and Dooblas are living upon the wild fruits and the roots of the forest plants. Labania, son of Sonia, died of starvation at Girgaon; Dewlee daughter of Dadoria, died at Harsoon; Darnia Kowlia died at Dongaree, and a daughter of Warlee died of starvation at the Sarowlee village, during the last week. About half-a-dozen charitable Hindu merchants of the Petha, supply the people of the famine-stricken villages with *kunjee* (of rice) once a day; which is quite insufficient for their living. The famine relief-works are very much needed in the Umargaon Petha of the Thana District at the present juncture; a great number of poor people will die of *starvation otherwise*. 1,140 pressed bales containing 112,410lbs of grass were forwarded from Thana to the famine-stricken (Sholapur) District, in the latter part of March last. The camp of the Personal Assistant to the Collector in charge of the relief-work offices is at Sopara at present.

CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Ruttonji Cursetji Wadia presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—Gentlemen,—your directors beg to submit their report and audited account of the company, for the year ended 31st December 1896. From the statement of profit and loss you will see that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,38,333-6-10, inclusive of Rs. 511-13-1 brought forward from the previous year, out of which Rs. 40,000 were paid as an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1896, leaving for disposal Rs. 98,333-6-10, which your directors recommend to apportion as under:—Depreciation fund, Rs. 60,000; dividend at Rs. 30 per share, Rs. 30,000; sprinklers account, Rs. 5,000; preliminary charges, Rs. 2,500; to carry forward, Rs. 833-6-10; total Rs. 98,333-6-10. With a view to further utilize the power and space available, the directors ordered out through Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. 12,000 ring spindles and preparation, major portion of which has already arrived at the mill, but owing to scarcity of hands on account of the plague, erection of the same is delayed. They hope to commence the erection as soon as the labour to do the work is available. This extension is estimated to cost about rupees three lakhs, including the building which can accommodate another 5,000 spindles for which there is more than sufficient power in the engine. To meet the cost of this extension, your directors by virtue of the powers conferred on them by clauses 5 and 6 of the articles of association, increased the capital of the company during the latter half of the year under report, to Rs. 10,00,000 by the issue of 100 unallotted shares and 100 new shares at par value, of which 146 shares have been paid for upto date, and the company has received part payment on the balance of 54 shares. Your property is insured for Rs. 12,75,000 and the stock and stock in process for Rs. 4,62,500 and the extension machinery for Rs. 1,50,000. Two of the directors, Mr. G. C. Cotton and Dr. A. P. Cama, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The above report together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending the 31st December last was approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share for the half-year ending the 31st December last was declared and made payable to those shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 25th day of May. Mr. George Cotton and Dr. A. P. Cama, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Messrs. Mervanji S. Jamshetji and Ruttonji R. Mehta were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents for their able management of the company's affairs during the past year. The customary compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 11th May 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 8th May 1897	879,900
Balance to be remitted from 9th May 1897 to 31st March 1898	12,120,100

A MEETING of the general committee of the Queen's Commemoration Fund in Madras was held last evening to consider what steps should be taken on the Government order in consequence of which the proposed deputation to England to present the address to her Majesty in person had fallen through Colonel Moore, who presided, read a communication from the Chief Secretary to the Government which stated that the Viceroy had suggested that the precedent of 1887 might be followed in connection with the Madras presidential address. This, he explained was for the committee to form a deputation to present the address to the Governor as the representative of her Majesty in this presidency. After some discussion a resolution was carried by a narrow majority, which practically declined to entertain the suggestion of sending a deputation to the Governor, but merely authorised the forwarding of the address to his Excellency for transmission to England.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mrs. Ana Joachima Allpress, £11,118; Mr. Job Ashton, £32,669; Mrs. Susan Carter Baring, £31,908; Mr. Adam Hunter Boylan, £16,434; Mr. Samuel Richard Brewis, £33,095; Mrs. Ann Fanny Chapman, £19,419; the Rev. John Edward Cross, £86,422; Mr. William David, £43,948; Mr. John Henry Field, £29,249; the Rev. William Harding Girdlestone, D. D., £5,229; Mr. William Hickman, M. B., F. R. C. S., £15,765; Captain Thomas Egerton Jones, £42,364; Mrs. Annie Emilie Lane, £3,816; General Sir William Parke, £40,000; Mr. Thomas Winter Potter, £305,319; Mr. John Ambroze Preece, £70,234; Mr. Henry Robinson, £35,203; Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, £27,862; James Joseph Sylvester, F. R. S., D. C. L., £2,492; Mr. Jameson Toleman, £109,499 (gross); Mr. Frederick Grant White, £48,654; Mrs. Alicia Elizabeth Worthington, £241,671.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE despatch by the Government of India on the Contagious Diseases question will probably be sent home next week. The report of the Committee on the recommendations of the military authorities in response to the Secretary of State's recent letter is being carefully considered meanwhile.

THE following telegram has been addressed to the Local Governments and Administrations:—"The Viceroy has fixed the 22nd June as the date on which his Excellency will receive at the Town Hall, Simla, deputations from public bodies and associations desirous of presenting addresses on account of the Diamond Jubilee."

COLONEL DAVIDSON, commanding in Chitral, has informed the authorities at Army Headquarters that the Lowarai Pass is practicable for transport animals, the snow having been cleared off the road. The first half of the troops moving up in relief should have reached Drosh by this time, as they were to leave Dir on the 8th instant.

THE Government of the Punjab has done well to inform the parties concerned that, under orders of the Viceroy, no deputation sent to present the address of congratulations on the occasion of the Royal Commemoration next month may exceed six in number. At a meeting in Lahore, on Sunday last, held by the Hindu community, as many as 40 were elected to form the deputation. The decision arrived at by the Viceroy will prevent other communities from making a similar mistake.

NATIVE reports from the Perso-Afghan frontier show that the Afghans are still alarmed by the presence of Cossacks on the border. There have, however, been no further collisions, and apparently the Russian doctors on plague duty are beginning to realise that their escorts cannot cross the frontier without provoking a scrimmage. They may therefore think it advisable to stop the patrolling and reconnaissances, which can only have mischievous results.

SURGEON-MAJOR BRASIER-CREAGH, who has been sent on plague duty to the Persian frontier, is reported to have arrived safely in Seistan. We have no doubt he will find that the plague has not appeared in Eastern Persia, for no cases have been reported from Baluchistan, with the solitary exception of the one in which a man was found concealed in the train at Sharigh on the Hurnai Railway. The precautions taken seem to have been effectual in preventing the spread of the disease westwards from the Lower Indus Valley.

THE Government of Bengal at the instance of the Government of India are deputing Surgeon-Major Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, and Surgeon-Captain Calvert, in charge of the Plague Observation Camp at Khana, to Bombay for a month to acquire practical knowledge of the plague that they may be better able to combat the disease should it come to Bengal. It is likely that three more camps will shortly be established in Bengal at Khurda Pari District, to guard the East Coast Railway, at Chakardharpur, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and at Phansa beyond Buxar on the North-Western frontier of Bengal.

THE Executive Committee of the Diamond Jubilee Fund at Calcutta have decided to erect a statue of the Queen, which will be the first charge upon the funds collected; the remainder being devoted to the formation of a fund to assist the Calcutta hospitals. The Committee say that the memorial should be the outcome of the sympathy and support of all classes, and issues an appeal for subscriptions.

IN what is known as the Ranaghat Railway case, two Europeans were charged before Mr. De the Bengali Magistrate, with assaulting native women. Mr. De, sentenced one to a month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60, and the other man was fined Rs. 50. On Wednesday the Calcutta High Court was moved for an enhancement of these sentences. Rules were granted on the Magistrate, and on the accused to show cause, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Collins, one of the accused; Lawson, the other accused, to be kept in custody pending the hearing of the rules, substantial bail being allowed.

SIR JOHN LAMBERT, Commissioner of Police, has been ordered by his medical advisers to leave India, and as he has already been granted two extensions of service, he has now decided to retire. He was thrown out of a dog-cart, five months ago, and has never really recovered from the shock. He landed in India in 1863, and was posted to Calcutta in 1870 as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police. He was made Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta in 1874, and Commissioner of Police in 1891. Sir John was offered the officiating chairmanship of the Corporation *vice* Mr. Williams, but owing to ill-health he was compelled to decline it.

SIPI Fair was held on Thursday. The weather was perfect, thus belying the tradition that rain generally falls at this annual gathering.

MR. DAVID HOOPER, Government Quinologist, Madras, has been appointed Assistant Curator in the Economic and Art Section of the Calcutta Museum, *vice* Mr. Mukherji, retired.

ACCORDING to a local paper, Sir John Woodburn will officiate as Lieutenant-Governor when Sir A. Mackenzie proceeds on leave.

THE State has sanctioned the appointment of two additional Assistant Chaplains to minister to the Presbyterian troops in India, whereby Bengal will benefit.

THE sentence of four months' imprisonment passed on the man, who recently attempted to derail a train on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway at Dowjar, being considered too lenient, it is probable the Calcutta High Court will be moved with a view to the enchancement of the sentence.

TELEGRAPHIC advice has been received from New Zealand that £853 has been remitted to Calcutta for the Indian Famine Fund. It has been collected almost entirely in the provincial district of Aukland, and no less than £260 represents the donations from scholars in the public schools of that district.

THE North-West Provinces Branch of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund has just received another allotment of 10 lakhs from the Central Committee in Calcutta. It may safely be presumed that this grant, as well as that to the Punjab, follows the recommendations put forward by Mr. H. E. M. James, as a result of his recent tour through the distressed districts.

THE Punjab has received four more lakhs from the famine fund, making 8½ lakhs altogether, against 13 lakhs asked for in the revised estimate. According to the arrangements made by the Punjab Committee, six lakhs will be spent on the provision of seed grain and plough cattle for distressed agriculturists.

THE Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab has just ordered the Head-masters of the Anglo-Vernacular secondary schools in the Punjab to inform the boys that the Government have increased the number of scholarships with a view to securing more hospital assistants. Not enough men of this class are at present available. Almost all who leave the medical school are taken into the Government service. The reserve ought to be 60, and it is actually about 30.

THE trade returns for India during the past financial year show that up to the end of last September business was good enough. The imports had been increased by 509 lakhs and the decline in the exports amounted to only 166 lakhs, chiefly confined to wheat and rice. In October famine declared itself, and the plague broke out virulently in Bombay; and thereafter things went from bad to worse. Half of the improvement in the imports, which was to a great extent due to the trade in cotton goods, was lost, and the decline in exports was multiplied sixfold. Eventually the imports increased, as compared with the preceding year, by 299 lakhs, while the exports were worse by 967 lakhs. The trade returns from March to September of the current year will be very bad, worse than those from September to April.

IN the Indian export trade for last year we find the greatest decrease as compared with the year 1895 has been in food-grains. The value of the wheat shipped from India was less than 84 lakhs as against 391 lakhs, or the enormous falling-off of 307 lakhs. Rice also declined by about 159 lakhs and "other articles of food and drink" by 70 lakhs. Indigo was worse by 98 lakhs; opium by over 43 lakhs; oil-seeds by 171 lakhs; raw cotton by 112 lakhs, and other unmanufactured articles by 62¼ lakhs. Piece-goods and manufactured articles were worse by 29 and 25 lakhs respectively, but this was counterbalanced somewhat by the improvement of 44 lakhs in cotton yarn, due, no doubt, to the greater demand from the Further East. As against the exports which declined we have an increase in jute of 55¾ lakhs; in tea of nearly 46 lakhs; and in metals 2 lakhs. The returns as to the wheat trade are instructive. In 1895 foreign countries took ten million cwts. of Indian grain; in 1896 they could only obtain less than two million cwts. Germany, for example

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols yesterday, at 113 7-16. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher at £62 5-8, but Indian sterling loan was unchanged at 118¼. Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·11 fcs., and French Rentes at 103¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 2 11-32d. The price of Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher at 28 1-16d. per oz. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £30,000 in Gold to the same port. In New York Bar Silver advanced ⅛ cent to 61 1-8 cents per oz.; Exchange on London was unaltered at 4·87¼ dollars.

No change took place to-day in London in the financial quotations, the figures being the same as given above. Bar Silver also was again quoted in New York at 61 1-8 cents per oz., and Exchange on London at 4·87¼ dollars.

The price of Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed in London yesterday was 41½s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market quieter, and of Linseed 34¼s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet. To-day 39¾s. is named for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening, Surats dull, arrivals steady. The day's sales were 7,000 bales of which 100 bales were East Indians; and the Imports, 9,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. lower as also were all descriptions of East Indians, American arrivals were unchanged. The Manchester market closed steady.

The total Sales of cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 6,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 44,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 12,000 bales less, at 55,000 bales. The week's Imports were 31,000 bales, or 14,000 bales less than in the previous week. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 29,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,147,000 bales.

To-day Spot prices of Cotton in Liverpool are unchanged all round; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 4 3-32d. for May delivery, and 3 7-8d. for September-October. The market closed steady, Surats easier, and Arivals steady. The Sales for the day were 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians; and the Imports 16,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

From the figures showing the shipments of Cottons and Twist to this port, and to Karachi, Calcutta, and Madras, during the month of March, we note that of plain Cottons there were 30,300,000 yards shipped to Bombay, 8,550,000 yards to Karachi, 65,550,000 yards to Calcutta, and 2,500,080 yards to Madras. The missions of colored and of Printed Cottons to this port were, respectively, 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 yards; to Karachi, 550,000 and 900,000 yards; to Calcutta 2,850,000 and 1,300,000 yards; and to Madras 450,000 and 850,000 yards. There were 1,050,000 lbs. of Twist sent to Bombay, and 400,000 to Karachi; while to the sister Presidencies the shipments of Twist totalled 1,050,000 lbs. to Calcutta, and 400,000 lbs. to Madras.

In New York yesterday the prices of Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7 13-16 cents per lb; August Futures remained at 7·38 cents, but December were 2 points higher at 6·87 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 2,000 bales, going against 6,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 7,000 bales the year before.

To-day Ready Mid-Uplands has advanced 1-16 cent, to 7 7-8 cents per lb.; but Futures for August and December remained at 7·38 and 6·87 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the ports were 3,000 bales, compared with 3,000 bales in 1896, and 3,800, bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,120,000 bales as against 8,080,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In our local market prices of Cotton remain much the same to-day, and there has been a fair enquiry from shippers. Mills are buying a little, but they will be probably taking more next week. In forward Cotton there are buyers but no sellers.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—The demand for Rapeseed continues, and as arrivals are on a larger scale, rather more business is being done.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,970 bales.
Wheat	2,714 cwts.
Linseed	3,208 "
Rapeseed	9,518 "
Gingellyseed	1,419 "
Poppyseed	3,170 "
Castorseed	3,427 "
Rice	2,033 "

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh of importance is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady in tone at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale, and very few transactions were reported either way. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·54	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a firm feeling in the market to-day with 103 13-16 quoted for money, and 103 15-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, and 98 for Threes.

SHARES have been quiet, and in prices the changes shown in our revised list indicate an upward tendency. New Indian Press have advanced Rs. 8 3-4; China Mills are Rs. 15 higher; Central India, Rs. 10; David, Manockjee Petit, and Swadeshi Rs. 5 each, and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 3.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 8th May, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,22,072	4,43,582	6,375	5,72,029
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,401 Miles.	...	...	...	8,16,15
Decrease				2,44,125

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 7-16.
3 per cents. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cents. Sterling Loan	118½
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	44,000	Bales.
" " Surats	500	"
" Imports of cotton	31,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of cotton	1,147,000	"
" " Surats	19,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 14.

The City Line steamer City of London left for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mattana left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta, arrived here this morning.

MAY 16.

The German mail steamer Gera, from Australia, arrived.

PENANG, MAY 14.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left here for Bombay to-day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CHAPPEL—April 25, The Rectory, Falmouth, wife of Herbert E. Chappel, Superintendent Government Telegraphs, India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—SANDYS—April 21, at St. Paul's Worthing, Percy Taylor Bell, only son of the late Robert Bell, I.C.S., (Uncovenanted), to Harriet May Diana, daughter of the late Lieutenant General George Sandys, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, and Commandant Northern Division of Madras, and granddaughter of the late John Stewart, of Fascaeloich Argyllshire.

CLARKE—COCKLE—April 27, at St. Peter's Kensington Parish-road, Harry Sydenham, eldest son of Colonel Sydenham Clarke, late Royal (Madras) Engineers, to Eliza Constance Julia, daughter of the late Sir James Cockle, F.R.S., formerly Lord Chief Justice of Queensland, and of Lady Cockle, of 7, Clanricarde-gardens, W.

CRUIKSHANK—KIERNANDER—April 27, at St. John the Baptist's Church, Bristol-road, Brighton, Walter John Cruikshank to Helen Emmeline Josephine, only daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Kiernander, 16th Bombay Light Infantry.

DICKSON—HOWLETT—April 21, at all Saints', Upper Norwood, Thomas Hugh Dickson, M.A., M.B., Medical Officer to the Board of Customs, only son of the late Walter Dickson, M.D., R.N., to Rose Annie, younger daughter of General Sir Arthur Howlett, K.C.B., M.S.C.

GRACIE—STAMPER—April 21, at Newcastle Church, Co. Wicklow, Archibald Gracie, of the Cape Government Civil Service, to Laura, daughter of the Rev. J. A. Stamper, H. M. Chaplain, Bengal Establishment (Retired List), of Monaline House, Newtown Mount Kennedy.

ROGERS—CANNINGTON—April 28, at Wesley Chapel, Waterloo, Herbert Malcom, youngerson of the late Langdon Mc Mordi Rogers, H. E. I. C. S., of Bromley, Kent, to Emily Irene, fourth daughter of Edwin Cannington, J. P., of Beach Lawn, Waterloo, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

CHESTER—April 18, at Bath, Paulin Maria, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Chester, late of the 7th Madras Native Infantry, aged 75.

EVES—April 26, at Brooks Lodge, Cheltenham, Charles Thick Eves, Deputy-Surgeon-General, late Indian Service, aged 68.

GORDON—April 27, at 8, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, General Gordon, late Bengal Army, aged 87.

PEAT—April 22, at 15, Gwendor-road, West Kensington, Colonel Walter Scot Peat, late Bombay Cavalry, aged 67.

ROSS—April 27, James Tyrell Carter, Ross, C.I.E., Surgeon-General late Bengal Army, aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BEATSON—May 7, at Kandawgee House, Rangoon, of cholera, Walter William Gordon Beatson, of Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co., L2., second son of the late Major-General R. S. Beatson, R. E., of Rotherwood, Bedford, aged 42.

OTTO—May 12, at Calcutta, Charles Payne Otto, Assistant, Military Department, Government of India, aged 41 years, 11 months and 19 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1897.

THE Powers, and especially Russia, are apparently startled at the manifestation of unexpected vitality and vigour on the part of Turkey. It can scarcely be a surprise to Germany, seeing that the Turkish army has been very thoroughly reorganised by German officers specially selected by the Emperor William for the task. The "Chief Justice of Europe," as His Imperial Majesty has been whimsically styled, is credited, not altogether without cause, with actively urging the Sultan to try the temper of his steel on Greece, no doubt in full confidence that as it had been tempered by German craftsmen it would prove effective for the immediate purpose. Germany has nothing to gain by the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, which could only profit Russia and Great Britain. As the aggrandisement of either of those Powers would leave her relatively weaker than she is at present, it is to her interest to make the integrity of Turkey a reality rather than a convenient fiction. The Emperor is probably influenced also by the secret hope that war between Turkey and Greece might lead to a divergence of views between Russia and France, the latter having posed as in an especial manner the friend and patron of Greece, actuated by a more or less disinterested sympathy with Hellenic aspirations, while Russia has assumed the virtual protectorate of Turkey, which if permitted to continue, must end in the virtual absorption of the Sultan's dominions in the Russian Empire. These calculations have so far been justified. The Turkish army has proved from the outset indisputably stronger than that with which Greece believed herself able to annex Macedonia. Symptoms of a diversity of views between Russia and France have not been wanting, giving rise even to the belief that M. Hanotaux informed the Turkish Ambassador that if the invading army advanced beyond Larissa, the French Government would be compelled to defend Greece. Marshal Edhem's army has advanced, and not only occupied Pharsala, but is intent on surrounding the Greek army at Domokos. The Ambassadors of the Powers have for the second time pressed the Porte to suspend hostilities. The Sultan caused the Powers to be informed that he would reply to their note anent an armistice after the Bairam festival. How Abdul the Damned must have rubbed his hands when returning that polite intimation to the Concert that he has views of his own as to the proper time for an armistice and that it happens to differ from theirs. The Porte now informs the Powers that there can be no cessation of hostilities until Greece has accepted the demands of Turkey, which include the rendition of Thessaly and the payment of an indemnity of ten million pounds Turkish. Unless these conditions are agreed to, the Turkish army will continue to advance. That army, being strongly reinforced, is now closing in on the 25,000 demoralised Greek troops concentrated at Domokos.

The Emperor William will doubtless be inclined to think that in this business he has not put his money on the wrong horse. He will plume himself on his success as a trainer, and on his sagacity as a judge of mettle and staying power. At the head-quarters of Marshal Edhem at Elassona there were two German officers of high rank bearing the appellation of Pasha, they had no direct contact with the troops; their duties were advisory. A third officer was present, who, bearing the name of Von Moltke, being a nephew of the famous strategist, had entered the Turkish service, not from the German but from the Russian army. It is too often forgotten that the great Moltke was not a Prussian or a German, but a Dane by family and birth. He also was in the Turkish service, and reorganised the Ottoman armies after the campaigns in which they were so roughly handled by Mehemet Ali's Egyptians, led by his warlike son, Ibrahim, and his staff of experienced French officers, some of whom had served under the first Napoleon. The elder Moltke appears to have had no great opinion of his own handiwork in the reorganised Ottoman army, for he predicted the early dissolution of the Empire as inevitable. He did not foresee that half a century later, a nephew then unborn, would hold a commission in the Sultan's service, and assist in the planning of operations of which it can be said without much hyperbole that they had shown a vigour and spirit that have astonished Europe, and proved that the Turkish Empire is still a power to be seriously reckoned with. At a single stroke the Sultan, supported by an army which can fight without pay, and win battles in which they have, all the same, the advantage in artillery, in weapons of precision, and in leadership as well as in discipline, has at one stroke reasserted his position as a powerful sovereign who is able to choose his own time to answer inconvenient notes. A Blue Book has just been issued which gives the history of the Greek machinations in Crete that brought about all the subsequent troubles. The publication of the Blue Book was tardy; it might have been deferred indefinitely had the campaign in Thessaly gone the other way. We shall soon hear all the world acknowledging the substantial accuracy of Prince Lobanoff's assertion that the revolutionary movement in Armenia was fermented by the so-called Armenian Committees in England and America, and accepting M. Hanotaux's calculation that only sixteen per cent. of the inhabitants of Armenia are Armenians, the great bulk of the population being Mussulman. That abominable atrocities were committed in Armenia and in Crete there can be no doubt whatever, but they were not wholly unprovoked, nor altogether on one side. Had the Turkish Government taken half the pains to build up an efficient Civil Service such as Armenia has created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, that were given with such conspicuous results to the reconstitution of the army, those troubles would never have disgraced and imperilled the Ottoman Empire.

If the Sultan, who has shown such extraordinary tenacity in the face of the gravest complications, and remarkable skill in disconcerting very formidable combinations, should take thought and mend the civil administration in his vast dominions he may redeem much that can never be forgotten. The Concert and Greece between them have thrown the cards into his hands, and he is now in a position of strength and even of authority which three months ago would have been regarded as wholly unattainable. He is able to politely waive aside the overtures of the Powers for an armistice. He is in possession of the greater part of Thessaly; any day may witness the destruction or the surrender of the Greek army at Domokos—another Sedan. The war indemnity of ten millions sterling may be indefinitely increased, and Marshal Edhem will claim to occupy the capital until the indemnity is paid. If, as seems likely, the Greeks in Epirus be crushed, the Greek fleet may be demanded as part payment, and the disarmament of the kingdom insisted upon. What can the Concert do if the Sultan declines to withdraw his troops from Thessaly until Turkey gets an indemnity for the cost of the war either in money or territory? The Concert thought once and twice before taking the risk of intervening by force to compel the Greek Army to retire from the Macedonian frontier. They will think three times before trying conclusions with an army which has astonished Europe by its vigor and cohesion. Germany would certainly not send an army corps to assist in such an operation. Russia having an understanding with the Sultan to support him against external aggression would not stultify her own policy by going to war with him to give back Thessaly to Greece. France will not break with Russia even for the sake of Greece. Great Britain will act with the Concert; which means that she will do nothing. The position of Greece is critical to a degree; that of the Concert is humiliating. It is just a month since the *Debats* expressed the apprehension that the European Concert was bringing about a situation in many respects more disquieting than had ever existed. That fear is now fully justified.

AN address of congratulation to the Queen-Empress on the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne is not a document in which controversial subjects can be appropriately introduced. Even so militant a political body as the Presidency Association wisely confines itself to a rapid but comprehensive summary of the moral, material, and intellectual advances made during these sixty years in India. Prominence is, of course, given in this summary to the political progress made in recent years in the direction advocated by the Association, and even the most casual observer could not fail to see that its authors are desirous of an extension of self-governing principles. But the address makes such warm, not to say, enthusiastic acknowledgment of the blessings conferred upon the country at large by British rule, that the question inevitably arises how it can emanate from the Association whose chosen witness had such a different tale to tell in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha who was nominated by the Association to give evidence on its behalf, and went to England for the purpose at the expense of the nation, told the Commission that he need not go into the great moral and material drain the country suffers by reason of its administration by "an alien agency. Mr. Naoroji," he added, "has exhaustively demonstrated it, and I have nothing new to add." If this meant anything it meant that Mr. Wacha unreservedly subscribed to all that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had said on the subject when in the witness box, and that the statement was so complete and accurate that it needed no expansion or qualification. Now what Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said, amongst a great deal else to the same effect, was that the present machinery of government in India is most destructive in every way. "A financial, political, and intellectual drain is inseparable from foreign domination." He added that "the impoverishment and degradation of British India has been caused through foreign official agency and foreign capital. The present system is a machinery for bleeding the country. The amounts paid in salaries are not the only evil—they return in the shape of capital and take away a great deal more. If India were allowed to accumulate its own capital, it would be able to compete on equal terms with the foreign capital coming in." How far these theories, so heartily subscribed to by the chosen witness of the Presidency Association, are at variance with the views of the Association itself may be judged from the following glowing passage in the address to Her Majesty: "During the past sixty years, population has multiplied nearly 100 per cent., cultivation has extended so as to keep pace with this growth, and trade and commerce have flourished beyond all previous measure and been beneficial both to England and India. India has become the chief customer of British manufacture and trade, and it affords a safe investment for the employment of nearly 500 millions of British capital in the development of Indian agriculture, manufacture, and trade."

IT is not easy to conceive more antagonistic views than those just quoted, and those to which the Association's witness subscribed. Is it that Mr. Wacha misread his brief, or is it that he was not furnished with one at all? Mr. Wacha in the course of his evidence declared that the present system in India "must in the long run end in financial disaster, however long it may be in coming. It is largely aggravated by being a foreign and despotic system and without any voice of the people." But this is how the Presidency Association, whose views Mr. Wacha was sent all the way to London to expound, speaks of the results of the alleged "despotic" system of Government: "Under British protection the various races of India, speaking different languages, and professing different creeds, have learnt to feel for the first time that the connection between the two countries is a providential arrangement intended to weld them all together into a great Indian nation, owing common allegiance to the same Sovereign, and having common interests in the promotion of peace and good-will throughout the land." Mr. Wacha agrees with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji that famines are caused by the "material drain" upon the people on the part of their British rulers. The Presidency Association, however, has a knowledge of the historical fact, apparently unknown to its witness, that famine decimated the people long before British rule was established. Hence so far from attributing scarcity to "alien domination" they declare that the battle against that dreaded enemy is now waged "with a vigour and success unknown before." Instances of this wide divergence of opinion between the Association and its witness might be multiplied indefinitely. They are so numerous as to suggest that the Association has chosen the appropriate vehicle of a congratulatory address upon the blessings of the present Reign to show that it is not in sympathy with the extravagant denunciations of British rule indulged in by its representative in London, and the other Native witnesses before the Commission.

ONLY two months have intervened between the announcement in Sir James Westland's budget statement that a loan of three and a-half millions sterling would be raised in London during the year, and the issue of a notice by the Secretary of State inviting tenders for that amount. A week is allowed for tenders to be received, and a minimum of 95 has been fixed, the rate of interest to be two and a-half per cent. The money is required to meet the heavy drain on current resources induced by a Famine the relief of which costs the State nearly half-a-crore of rupees per mensem. It is in the abstract very undesirable to increase India's sterling liabilities, but there is in the opinion of those most competent to judge no other course open in view of the existing stringency in the money market. There is very little reason to believe that the position will improve sufficiently at any time during the current year to ensure the flotation of the contemplated loan of four crores of rupees in India on satisfactory terms. It is to be hoped that Government will abandon so untimely a project, and by a temporary postponement of its very large railway programme obviate the necessity of replacing it by a further sterling loan.

THE grant by the Central Committee of the Famine Fund at the last meeting in Calcutta of three and a-half lakhs of rupees to Bengal is much criticised in Simla, where it is thought that Bengal has already received more than its share. The meeting recently held in Simla was unanimous against any further sum being paid to Bengal at present, in view of the greater needs of the areas including the Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, Central India, and part of the Punjab, which have suffered most, and where the mortality amongst the plough-cattle in particular is alleged to have been far heavier.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Hindus was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar, to adopt a congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth anniversary of her reign. The principal speakers were Dr. Bhalchandra and Mr. Chandavarkar, and they both referred in very warm terms to the genuine sympathy of Her Majesty with her Indian subjects and the deep interest she manifested in their advancement and welfare. The address was full of loyal sentiments, and acknowledged the peace, prosperity, and freedom of life and prosperity enjoyed by the subjects of the Queen. The address will be encased in a beautiful silver casket, and despatched through the Government of Bombay to the Viceroy for presentation to Her Majesty.

THE usual change in the overland mail services due to the approach of the monsoon, will begin this week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COOPER and Officers, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, regret that, owing to the sudden departure of the Regiment for South Africa, they are unable to leave P. P. C. Cards, on their many friends.

A PECULIAR case of serious difference of opinion between a jury and a medical officer occurred in Bandora yesterday. On Saturday aftern

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR ARTA.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A battle has been fought at Griboro, which is situated between Arta and Philipiada.

The Greeks, who were in strong force, forced the first line of the Turks, who made a desperate resistance, and the conflict became a hand-to-hand one.

The losses were heavy on both sides, but the final result of the action is not yet known.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

The Sultan has informed the Powers that he will reply to their note regarding the Armistice after the Bairam festival.

The resumption of the offensive by the Greek forces in Epirus is mainly due to their desire to hold Turkish territory as an offset against the occupation of Thessaly.

The Greek Government believes this will hasten an Armistice, but it is doubted.

Meanwhile this uncertainty is demoralizing the Duke of Sparta's Army.

THE PORTE'S TERMS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

THESSALY AND TEN MILLIONS INDEMNITY.

MAY 16.

The Porte, in reply to the Powers, states, that it is unable to agree to a cessation of hostilities before the acceptance of its demands, which are the annexation of Thessaly to Turkey and the payment by Greece of an indemnity of ten million pounds, and that unless these conditions are accepted the Turkish army will continue to advance.

THE ADVANCE ON DOMOKOS.

The Turks having been reinforced are now advancing on Domokos, where twenty-five thousand Greeks have been concentrated.

Skirmishing between the outposts has already begun.

GREEK NOTE TO THE POWERS.

A Greek note to the Powers makes the Turks responsible for the operations in Epirus because they were preparing to attack Arta.

THE CAPTURED EGYPTIAN STEAMER.

The Egyptians captured on board the Egyptian transport by the Greeks will be imprisoned at Nauplia.

The munitions found on board were labelled as preserved fruit.

NEW STERLING INDIA LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Secretary of State for India has given notice that he will receive tenders on the 21st instant for a two and a-half per cent. loan of three and a-half million sterling at the minimum of 95.

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

MAY 15.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Dunraven moved in view of the report of the Contagious Diseases Committee it was urgently necessary for an inquiry to be made as to the effect of the diseases of the forces on the peoples of the Queen's dominions and what had been done to combat the same.

Lord Roberts, who supported the motion, deplored the repeal of the Acts and said he would leave the measures required in India to the discretion of the Indian Government on the condition that nothing would be done to encourage vice.

Lord Onslow opposed further inquiry which would merely delay the action of the Government of India and expressed the opinion that the measures Lord George Hamilton had proposed would have an excellent effect.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he was deeply grateful to those who were bringing the matter forward, and Parliament might safely follow their lead. But the authorities should make it clear that they regard indulgence in sin as an evil which should be condemned by every good soldier.

The debate was then adjourned.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GOA.

Colonel Machado has been appointed Governor of Goa.

THE GREAT JUBILEE STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes run to-day :—

Clwyd 1
Kilcock 2
Victor Wild 3

TALL SCORING AT CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Marylebone and Sussex some wonderful scoring was made. The Sussex team was beaten by 46.

Prince Ranjitsinghji made 260 in the first innings.

In the match between Surrey and Warwick the latter team was beaten by an innings and 222.

Abel scored 250.

THE JUBILEE REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

All nations are sending men-of-war for the Jubilee review of the British fleet at Spithead by the Queen, which will be the strongest fleet ever assembled and will comprise 166 vessels and 21 battleships.

ITALY IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, MAY 15.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Marquis di Rudini said the Government proposes to reduce the military occupation of Erythrea to Massowah alone.

They surrender no territory but retrocede Kassala to Egypt as soon as possible, in accordance with Great Britain. Meanwhile the Government demands a credit of nineteen millions of lira.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 15.

There were 4 new cases but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 9.

In the Special Plague Hospital 6 were admitted, 12 discharged cured, and 4 died. In the Hindu Hospital 3 were discharged cured. In the Mahomedan Hospital one was admitted, and 3 discharged cured. There was one death in the Parsee Hospital.

SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

In the Simla polo tournament this afternoon the 18th Hussars beat the Viceroy's Staff, while the Rifle Brigade beat the 17th Bengal Cavalry. The games in both cases were won easily.

SNOWFALL ON THE HILLS.

Snowfall in Gilgit is now reported heavier than for thirty years past and the natives in consequence predict a hot summer, or in other words deficiency of rains. Snowfall elsewhere in the Himalayan is however not believed to be excessive.

INDIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The Indian railway receipts now published for April, are thirty lakhs worse than in the corresponding month of last year.

REPORTED FATALITY AT NOWBOOG.

Colonel Wood, who had been in the neighbourhood of Nowboog to investigate, telegraphed on the 14th inst. to the Resident in Kashmir, that Soonoo coolies deny the whole story of the avalanche having occurred at all. Soonoo is the locality from which the coolies, alleged to have been killed with the British officer, were taken. Further inquiries are being made.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Mackworth Young arrived in Simla to-day.

There is no truth in the report that Sir John Woodburn may act for Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Sir John could not be spared from directing the famine operations even if he were willing to take the officiating post.

WHOLESALE POISONING OF CHILDREN AT SEA.

THE DANGERS OF DEFECTIVE TINS.

A very strange and unprecedented occurrence happened on board the P. and O. steamer Britannia, which left Bombay on the 1st instant, with a very large number of homeward bound passengers. Up to the afternoon of the 5th instant, everything went as merry as a marriage bell. The weather in the Indian Ocean was all that could be desired except that it was very hot in the cabins below. As is customary on P. and O. boats all the children used to have dinner about midday. Shortly after dinner, on April 5th, nine children in the second class and eight in the first-class were suddenly attacked with vomiting and diarrhœa. The Doctor of the steamer attended to the children, and Captain Parfitt immediately instituted enquiries as to the cause of the sickness. It appeared that as usual the children finish their dinner with one cake each. A quantity of a particular kind of cake was served out, and these not being sufficient for the children another sort of cake was distributed to the others, and it was only the children who partook of the first supply who became ill.

Two ladies in the first-class and some Native passengers also exhibited similar symptoms. Great alarm spread through the vessel, as it was at first considered to be an outbreak of cholera. But from personal enquiry, Captain Parfitt came to the conclusion it was some defect in the tinning of the utensils in which the cakes were baked. The doctor pronounced the symptoms to be those of copper poisoning. One lady had no less then three of her little boys laid up, but friends on board helped her to nurse them. Most of the bigger children had recovered from the effects next morning. The smaller children were very much weakened from their attacks, and although out of danger were not able to go about. Great sympathy was felt for the children and their parents, and the officers of the ship were unfailing in their attention. The moral of the incident is plain enough to the heads of households : they must see that the *kalaiwallah* visits their establishment regularly and does his work properly.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

A large number of passengers, among whom were several Parsees, left Bombay by the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Caledonia on Saturday last. The Caledonia has the reputation of being a fast-sailing and well-equipped boat ; and as it was the last of the Saturday mail departures, the number of passengers was unusually large. Among the European passengers were the Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott and Mrs. Arnott, Mr. John Marshall, Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Orr, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hewitt, etc., as well as Mr. (late Hon'ble Mr.) T. D. Little, C. I. E., Chief Engineer, and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, who retired from the service in December last and had gone on a visit to Australia, and proceeded home by the Caledonia. A number of friends met them at the Apollo Bunder or accompanied them to the mail boat, among them being Messrs. J. M. Campbell, C. I. E., S. Rebsch, Playfair Reynolds, C.T. Burke, Du Boulay, General Gatacre, Dr. Boyd, etc. Among the Native passengers were the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., Mr. Dady Bomanjee, Messrs. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, Mr. K. and N. Gazdar, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, Prince Dewsinujee, Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Mr. Fakirjee Ookerjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, &c. Several ladies of the Jamsetjee and other Parsee families were present in the passengers' pavilion at the Apollo Bunder, and among the Native gentlemen were Dr. Kirtikar, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. D. M. Mehta, M. H. Mehta, A. P. Cama, K. R. Cama, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Ratansha Dadabhoy, N. G. Chandawarker, Ganesham N. Nadkarni, Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Merwanjee Sorabjee, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur D. D. Bootee, Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Pestonjee N. Wadia, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, N. A. Moos, Bhimrao Atmaram, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Savaksha R. Dubash, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, Vice-Consul for Persia, Nasarwanjee and Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, Parakh, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Gursondas Chubildas, L. N. Banajee, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Perozsha P. Taleyarkhan, Rustom P. Taleyarkhan, Shavaksha Dorabjee Chhapgar, Nasarvanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Motiwalla, Dr. Dhunjibhoy Wadia ; Messrs. Dosabhoy M. Motiwalla, Abdulla Koor, Sorabjee N. Cooper, N. E. Ranina, Dr. Rustom Ranina, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Janardhen Damodar Kolatkar, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Magaulal Dalpatram Khacker, Dadabhoy Byramjee Kolah, P. Muncherjee, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bomanjee Eduljee Ghandy, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, Dr. D. D. Cama, etc. Basketsful of garlands and bouquets of flowers were numerous, and were presented by friends and relatives to the passengers as they left for the mail steamer amidst cheers and hearty good wishes. Among the passengers were a number of Native Chiefs and officers whose names we gave in our last issue on their way to England to participate in the festivities in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana sent them an invitation through Lt.-Col. Gordon, the Commanding Officer, to be his guests during their stay in Bombay, but, as arrangements for their accommodation had already been made by the military authorities, this kind offer could not be accepted.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi arrived by the Wadhwan mail train on Saturday morning, and alighted at the Church Gate station. He was received by Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, and entering his carriage in company with the latter proceeded to the Prince's Dock, where he embarked on board the Caledonia for London, has gone their for the benefit of his health, and is accompanied by his doctor, and 2 followers. To see him off, the Heir Apparent of Morvi specially came down, and returned again to Kathiawar by the mail train. Kumar Devisinghji, brother of Prince Rungitsinghji of Jamnagar, arrived in Bombay a few days ago, and was the guest of Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, at Cumballa Hill. The Kumar Saheb also proceeded on Saturday in the Caledonia for London. In the same steamer Kumar Shri Lukhuba of Jamnagar was a passenger.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

It is only within the last forty-eight hours that complete accounts of the Greek retreat of this day week have been received, and a painful story it is. By far the fullest and most graphic narrative is that given by Reuter's special correspondent, who, however, appears to have made one rather serious slip. "There was," he tells us, "no rear-guard, and so far as I had observed no screen of cavalry covered the retreat." The representative of the "Times," however, in a telegram published this morning, says the Greek cavalry acted as the rear-guard, that much credit is due to them for their conduct, and that they remained calm till the panic subsided. There seems to be no foundation for certain ungenerous charges made against the Greek headquarters staff, not by foreigners but by some of their own excited compatriots. The position on Friday evening at the decisive moment is summed up in a few words. The Greek right was outflanked by the conjunction of the Turkish forces from Rapsani and Nezero, while their left had been turned by the Kourtsiovalli operations. The Greeks had only two courses open to them—flight or surrender. They chose the former, and no one blames them for doing so. The only regret is that the retreat should have been accompanied by circumstances of such a distressing character. Sullenness on the part of the retreating soldiers gave place to clamour, and weariness was forgotten in imprecations against their generals and officers. Above the noise and shouting were heard prolonged cries of "The Turks are upon us." This was followed by shouts of "Run, run ; the Turks are here." Instantly there was a stampede. "The animals were lashed by the men. Women, children, and soldiers pell-mell made one mad rush forward. Many fell and were trampled to death. Vehicles of every description were overturned, mixing together in inextricable confusion, bedding, furniture, ammunition, horses, donkeys, oxen, buffaloes, in the depths of the black night." In their unreasonable fright soldiers, irregulars, and peasants began to fire their rifles in all directions. The pandemonium is said to have spread over many miles. The traces of the horses were cut to permit the riders to escape more quickly. Some of the Greek officers, especially Colonel Mairomichalis, are praised by the correspondent, but others completely lost their heads and behaved as madly as their men. Colonel Mairomichalis appears to have ridden back a considerable distance in the vain hope of stopping that discreditable stampede. The lives thus uselessly sacrificed are estimated at between 500 and 600. In Larissa itself the confusion after the arrival of the fugitives was almost indescribable. When it was decided to abandon the town women, children, and even men went about drawing their hands across their throats to show what might be expected from the Turks if they arrived, but there is more excuse for the civil population than for the soldiers. One of the English volunteers, at present lying wounded in hospital at Athens, describing the scene at Larissa railway station, says :—"The men behaved in a cowardly way. I saw women and children dragged out of the carriages to make room for officers. Many soldiers who were ordered to guard the station, instead of remaining on the platform and keeping some sort of order, leaped on to the roofs of the carriages. Their companions who could not get up fired on them. The fire was returned, and the train left the station amid a hot fusillade." This gentleman indignantly denies the assertion of M. Ralli, whose fervid patriotism betrayed him into asserting that the Foreign Legion began the panic by firing on some Greek cavalry. It is to the credit of the Foreign Legion that not one of their number fired a shot. Since this great reverse the eyes of all Europe have been turned to Athens. The expectation that the disaster would result in the abdication of King George, if not in the collapse of the dynasty, has so far not been realised. The Ministry of M. Delyannis has, however, been overturned, and his place as Premier has been taken by M. Ralli, who, like another Gambetta, has taken things into his own hands, and is according to latest advices about to proceed to Pharsala in company with his Minister of War. The more noisy and less reflecting of the friends of Greece in this country have not much to say. Perhaps they are meditating on the consequences of some of their recent actions. So far as the nation at large is concerned there is but one desire, namely, to spare Greece further humiliation and to arrive at a settlement that will be honourable to her. The unhappy incidents of the flight to Larissa have not made the English public lose sight of the splendid bravery shown by the Greek troops under fire, and those who blame Greece most for what they consider her headstrong conduct in massing her troops on the frontier freely admit that in the fighting line she has nothing to be ashamed of.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The attitude of Germany in view of the critical state of affairs in South Africa naturally attracts very considerable attention. The semi-official denial of the statement made upon M. de Blowitz's authority that when Prince Hohenlohe was in Paris the other day, he spent no little time in endeavouring to secure the aid of M. Hanotaux in trying to thwart British South African policy, does not, I am afraid, find credence here. Simultaneously with this *dementi*, we hear from Berlin of a revival in German hopes of a Continental, or at least of a Franco-German, combination to prevent the assertion by Great Britain of predominance in South Africa. Every day the German papers are filled with articles inspired by these hopes, and there seems to be in this quarter an increase, if that be possible, of ill-will against this country. The "Times" replies to these manifestations in a tone that has excited remark not only at home, but in Berlin. Referring to the unconcealed attempts to kindle an anti-British feeling in Portugal by representing the movements of Admiral Rawson's Squadron as threatening her possessions, the "Times" points out that the presence of the British ships in Delagoa Bay is perfectly understood in Lisbon as conveying no suggestion whatever of any kind of pressure upon Portugal. Then the German Foreign Office is told one or two plain truths. If it desires to learn what other people think of its procedure, it is told that it will find a widespread feeling abroad—and not only in England—that it does not convey the impression of conscious strength. Europe is not deceived by the loud and domineering tone of German diplomacy. Of course, the assumption in Printing House Square is that the German Foreign Office is responsible for the angry criticism now being poured upon England by the Berlin Press. Germans are reminded that the centre of gravity of the European system is not to be found at Berlin, and that Germany is by no means in possession either of that general confidence to which she so boldly makes appeal or of the ability to injure this country which alone could lend dignity to her perpetual displays of animosity.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

The absorbing nature of South African affairs was shown by what occurred in the House of Commons during the Budget debate last night. The provision of £200,000 made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of increasing our garrison at the Cape gave Sir William Harcourt an opportunity of attacking what he called Mr. Chamberlain's war policy. Mr. Chamberlain, in a loudly cheered speech, replied that Sir W. Harcourt's speech was pernicious, dangerous, unpatriotic in the highest degree, embarassing to the Government, and injurious to the cause of peace. The Colonial Secretary emphatically denied the allegation that her Majesty's Government were about to enter upon an aggressive and a warlike policy. The policy of her Majesty's Government was to observe our own obligations, but they held that the obligations towards ourselves should also be maintained. He defied the leader of the Opposition to point to anything in the South African despatches published a few days ago to point to anything in the despatches that could be assumed to be in any way provocative to the Transvaal. President Kruger's Government had for month-been arming to an extent which was absolutely unjustifiable by any ordinary policy of defence. In these circumstances an extremely modest demand was made for a sum sufficient to send a brigade of artillery and an additional regiment to the Cape. Mr. Courtney, who must surely soon pass over to the other side of the House, subsequently supported Sir W. Harcourt's views. This brought up Mr. Balfour, who said he could not conceive two speeches more calculated to aggravate the relations between this country and the South African Republic than those which had been delivered by the leader of the Opposition and the right hon. member for Bodmin. These troops were being sent to the Cape Colony solely as a precaution, and her Majesty's Government were absolutely innocent of any aggressive purpose. In fact, they would regard hostilities with the Transvaal as a national disaster. At the South African Inquiry, to-day, some interesting evidence has been given by the Chartered Company's Secretary, Dr. Rutherford Harris, as to the nature of the conversation he had with Mr. Chamberlain previous to the raid. The witness said he referred to the unrest at Johannesburg, and added a guarded allusion to the desirability of there being a police force near the border. Mr. Chamberlain, he explained, at once demurred to the turn the conversation had taken. In consequence of Dr. Harris's statements Mr. Chamberlain at once went to the witness table and gave evidence. Mr. Chamberlain's version of the "guarded allusion" was as follows :—In the course of this conversation he made a remark to the effect that "I could tell you something in confidence, or give you some confidential information." I stopped him, and said I did not want any confidential information ; could only hear information that I could make official use of. I said that I had confidence in Sir H. Robinson, and that I was convinced he would keep me informed of everything I ought to know. He says in his evidence that he had in his mind something that Mr. Rhodes told him ; that he referred to the unrest at Johannesburg, and made a guarded allusion to the police force near the border. If such an allusion was made, I did not understand it. I don't think I have anything to add, except that I desire to say, in the most explicit manner, that I had not then, and that I never had, any knowledge, nor at all an idea before the raid took place, or the slightest suspicion of anything of the nature of a hostile or an armed invasion of the Transvaal.

THE CANADIAN DOMINION AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

Next to the war *in esse* and the war *in posse* the event that is attracting most attention is the pleasant surprise that the Liberal party in Canada gave us on St. George's day, a day which Englishmen are just discovering. People who follow Canadian politics with any degree of closeness, although they knew how irritated everyone in the Dominion is at the recent development of United States fiscal policy, could hardly believe their eyes when they read that the Ministry of Mr. Laurier had announced to the House of Commons in Ottawa the adoption of a new tariff intended mainly to give preferential treatment to Great Britain. The Conservatives of Canada have long included Imperial reciprocity among their most cherished desires, and if the programme unfolded on the 23rd inst. by Mr. Fielding, the Liberal Minister of Finance, had emanated from Sir Charles Tupper it would not of course have excited anything like the same amount of astonishment. The conversion of the Canadian Liberals to preferential treatment of the mother country may be so sudden as to seem shocking to their opponents, but to the Empire at large the far-reaching action of Mr. Laurier's Government must be extremely gratifying at a moment when it is particularly desirable that Britain and Greater Britain should show a united front to the world. In the Canadian House and out of it attempts have been made to show that Mr. Laurier's gift to England is illusory on account of the existence of "most-favoured-nation" treaties. This contention the Ministry by no means admit. Said Mr. Fielding a week ago :—"The leader of the Opposition says that our project of freer trade with England is a delusive one. It is so delusive that when I place these resolutions on the table of this House to-night they come into effect, and I speak with pride in the name of the Liberal party, and hon. gentlemen around me will share that pride, when I say that to-morrow morning in every Custom-house from ocean to ocean the doors will open on terms of preferential trade with the mother country." On the following day the Premier categorically declared that the preferential treatment to be given to Great Britain would not also apply to Belgium, Germany, and other countries with which Great Britain had most favoured-nation treaties, and the proof that he was speaking the simple truth is shown by the fact that one of the foreign Powers named has already lodged a protest against the exclusion of our products from the operation of the reciprocal clause in the new Tariff Bill. In shifting her principal market from the United States to this country Canada deserves our thanks, but what gratifies people in the old country even more than the pecuniary side of the question is the manner in which the benefit has been bestowed. England, said Mr. Fielding, has dealt generously with us in the past. England has given us a larger degree of liberty, perhaps, than is possessed by any other country on the face of the earth. She has given us liberty to tax her wares even when she admits our goods free, and we have taxed them to an enormous degree. Why should we wait for England to do more ? Somebody must make a move in this matter, and we propose that Canada shall lead the way. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has immortalized Canada's filial act by a poem which appears in Tuesday's "Times" under the title "Our Lady of the Snows." I quote the first and fifth stanzas :—

A nation spoke to a nation,
A Queen sent word to a Throne :—
"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
"But mistress in my own.
"The gates are mine to open
"As the gates are mine to close,
"And I set my house in order"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

"Carry the word to my Sisters—
"To the Queens of the East and South,
"I have proven faith in the heritage
"By more than the word of the mouth.
"They that are wise may follow
"Ere the world's war-trumpet blows :
"But I—I am first in the battle"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

The French-Canadian Prime Minister was in any case certain of a cordial welcome when he comes to attend the Jubilee *fetes*. His reception will now be doubly enthusiastic. He has by a stroke of the pen done more for the cause of federation than the Imperial Federation League did in the whole course of its existence.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The departure of her Majesty from the south of France and other circumstances have tended to still further heighten public interest in the Diamond Jubilee, and judging from the large number of strange faces met with in the West End it would almost seem as if there was some truth in the report that London is already beginning to fill with visitors anxious to assist in the festivities. At any rate, I believe that the hotels have never been so busy at this time of the year as they are at the present moment. The Lord Chamberlain's Department is determined that there shall be no hitch in the procession if they can help it. There has been another rehearsal in St. Paul's churchyard, and on this occasion the Royal carriages were accompanied by about a score of grooms on horseback, to represent the princely and other illustrious personages who will form the Queen's body guard. The Army has been gratified to learn that by the Queen's express commands all the Field-Marshals are to form part of the pageant. As your readers are aware there are seven Field-Marshals, namely the Duke of Cambridge who as Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the Forces and Chief Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Sovereign heads the list ; the Prince of Wales, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Frederick Haines, Sir Donald Stewart, Viscount Wolseley, and last but not least Lord Roberts. The suggestion recently made in the Press that the infantry branch of the Indian Native army should not be left out in the cold has been taken up in Parliament by one of the military members, Captain Bagot. He is to ask Lord George Hamilton on Monday whether any, and if so, what regiments of Indian Native Infantry are going to be represented on the occasion, and every one hopes that a satisfactory reply may be given to his question. The City Corporation as usual intends to maintain its reputation and yesterday voted £5,000 for decorations. This sum will of course be devoted to beautifying the public buildings in the city and is independent of the large sum that will be spent by private individuals on the line of route "East of Temple Bar." I forget whether at the Naval Review in 1887 foreign nations were represented : they will be at the forthcoming review at Spithead. Already Germany, France, and Italy have intimated their intention of each sending a warship to the Solent. The German man-of-war will be under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, who, unlike his Imperial and impulsive brother, is *persona grata* in these isles.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE GENERAL LIST OFFICERS.

The House of Commons, on Tuesday, devoted two hours to the consideration of the claims of the officers of the General List of the Indian Army in the matter of their succession to Colonel's allowances. The claimants found an ardent champion in Mr. Heywood Johnstone, the Conservative member for the Horsham Division of Sussex, whose motion in favour of the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the matter was seconded by Sir Seymour King who did not hesitate to express very strong condemnation of the action of his leaders in making this matter a party question. He had, he said, seen a good many four-line whips, but he had never known such a whip sent out in support of a Department which wished to jockey 58 poor officers out of their rights. Lord George Hamilton at the outset of his remarks took up a decidedly hostile attitude declaring that there never was a weaker case put before the House. His contention in effect was that when the aggrieved officers entered the service they did so upon the understanding that the rules might be altered, and that therefore they had no rightful claim to be treated on the same terms as the Company's officers. He had, he said, requested the military members of his Council—Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Archbald Alison and General Gordon to look into the matter, and they had all reported against the demand now made. He asked if such a claim on the English Exchequer would be granted. At the present moment there was great sympathy with the Indian Government, and proposals had been made from both sides of the House that assistance should be given to the Indian Exchequer to enable them to tide over the temporary difficulties against which they were now contending. He did not think that they needed that assistance. He believed the Indian Government would manage to struggle on provided they got fair play and were protected from motions of this kind which he further characterized as "one of the most unjustifiable raids on the Indian Exchequer he ever remembered. Sir James Fergusson in his role as successor to Sir Richard Temple opposed while General Russell supported the motion. Sir Henry Fowler severely trounced Sir Seymour King for his perhaps rather hasty references to the authorities, and reminded the House of the castigation he was so fond of inflicting upon Mr. Naoroji when that unsparing critic of the powers that be adorned the benches of the House of Commons. After Sir Henry Fowler had finished lecturing Sir Seymour King the House divided with the result that might have been anticipated from the moment the four-line whip was issued. Only 55 members voted for the motion, as compared with 174 on the other side. Of these 55 no fewer than 44 were either Liberals or Nationalists. The eleven Conservatives who had the courage to vote against their party were Mr. F. G. Barnes (the son-in-law of Sir Roper Lethbridge), Captain Chaloner, Major Dalbiac, Colonel Hughes, the Hon. J. Scot Montagu, the Hon. Horace Curzon, Mr. H. F. Pollock, Mr. Pym, Mr. Renshaw, General Russell, and Mr. Seton Karr, not to be confused with the distinguished ex-Bengal Civilian who once filled the position of Foreign Secretary in India. It is rather unfortunate in the interests of the General List officers that someone on the Liberal side did not take part in the discussion. The omission is indeed rather singular, seeing that the Opposition contributed nearly all the votes. Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir Andrew Scoble, Mr. Bhownuggree and Sir Lewis M'Iver were among the absentees.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

As I anticipated, Lord George Hamilton was able to announce when his Council met on Saturday for the first time since the Easter recess who had been selected to succeed Mr. Hardie. Lord George Hamilton had not taken his advisers into his confidence, and I doubt if anyone of their member had any inkling beforehand who was the lucky individual. The appointment of Sir James Mackay meets with general approval and some regard the choice as in the circumstances an ideal one. The only surprise I have heard expressed is that Sir James Mackay with his numerous engagements should have been willing to accept a post that is not a sinecure. It is understood, however, that while he retains his partnership in Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., of Bombay and Calcutta, he retires from the board of the East Indian Railway as well as from the directorate of the Chartered Bank and the other undertakings with which he is associated as director. The outside public have no means of ascertaining how individual members of the Secretary of State's Council discharge their duties, but those who ought to know say that Mr. Hardie has throughout his tenure of office shown not only assiduity and ability, but an earnestness of purpose that entitle him to some special mark of favour at the completion of his term of service. He is of a retiring disposition and probably does not court honours, but if his name should appear in the next *Birthday Gazette* his many friends will be gratified.

THE DEATH ROLL.

A well-known Bombay officer, Colonel Waltes Scott Pert, died on the 22nd instant at 15, Gwendur Road, in his fifty-eighth year. In 1885 he was appointed acting Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow. He continued to hold that position until 1885, when he was transferred to Baroda as Assistant Agent and Cantonment Magistrate. He returned to Mhow as pucka Cantonment Magistrate in 1887 and reverted to the Military Department three years ago. The deaths are also announced of three other Anglo-Indian officers of the retired list.—General Gordon (Bengal), Surgeon-General James Tyrrell Carter Ross, C. I. E. (Bengal) and Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Eves (Madras).

The Home Civil Service has suffered a very great loss by the premature death of Mr. Edward Fairfield, C. B., whose name has recently been prominent in connection with South African affairs and who quite lately was promoted to the post of Assistant Under Secretary of State in Mr. Chamberlain's department. Though a pronounced Radical in politics, Mr. Fairfield enjoyed the complete confidence of Conservative as well as Liberal statesmen, and he was by universal consent "facile princeps" in Whitehall in his knowledge of the many factors that go to make up the South African problem. There was at one time a chance of his coming to India. Dr. Butler was very anxious when Mr. Fairfield commenced his career that he should become Professor of Modern History and Literature in the University of Bombay, but after careful consideration he decided to remain at home. He was a most laborious public servant and there is no doubt that his early death—he was only 49—was mainly due to overwork.

Sir Edward Newton, K. C. M. G., a victim of the prevailing influenza, was equally well known as a sucessful colonial administrator and as a distinguished ornithologist.

Other deaths recorded are those of Admiral Sir George Willes Watson, K.C.B., who was engaged in one of the night attacks on the sea defence of Sevastopol ; Mr. J. W. Birch, a man of light and leading in City circles and a member of the celebrated Royal Commission on the Currency question ; Mr. Louis Pascal Cassella, inventor of medical and other scientific instruments ; the very Reverend Andrew Ferguson Smyly, Protestant Dean of Derry ; and Mr. James Slattery, late President of Queen's College, Cork.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

THE HINDU MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

In response to the invitations issued by Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, the well known Bhatia merchant, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, one of the leaders of the Deccani Hindus, a public meeting of the Hindus of the various sects was held on Saturday afternoon in the Town Hall to adopt a congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen on the approaching occasion of the completion of sixty years of her benign and auspicious reign. The meeting was organised by Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr. Vandekar, Mr. Ramchunder Dharadhar, and several others, and through the able assistance of Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas it was a complete success. On the motion of Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, seconded by Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadeker presided, and in opening the proceedings, said :—Allow me at the outset to thank you heartily for the signal honour you have done me in calling me to occupy the chair at this memorable meeting, and we all of us must thank Prince Samatsingji for taking the trouble of coming down from the hills to be present at the meeting. It is not without some diffidence and misgivings that I have agreed to take this office. I feel there are many persons about me here on whom the choice might have more worthily fallen, and I regret very much that ill health has prevented the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade and Devakinandacharya from being able to grace the chair on this occasion. And yet another eminent and respected gentleman there was who could have also filled the chair more worthily had not the cruel hand of death snatched him away from us. I mean the late lamented the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. I cannot allow this public opportunity to pass without expressing our deep sorrow at the loss we have sustained in his death and our deep sympathy with his bereaved family. May his soul rest in peace. Since you have chosen that I shall do the honour of this evening, I felt I could not, as a duty to myself and to my country, refuse to respond to the call. I trust, however, I shall receive your help and indulgence in carrying on our proceedings. Gentlemen, you are all aware of the object which has called us here together. The Diamond Jubilee of a Sovereign is a unique event in the annals of any nation. But when the Sovereign is such a person as our most beloved Queen-Empress the occasion becomes one of especial significance. Gentlemen, you all know what a conspicuously noble life of purity and devotion to duty her Most Gracious Majesty has led during her epoch-making and glorious reign. Her Majesty while fully preserving the privileges of the English constitution has yet been singularly watchful and solicitous to the true welfare of her subjects. She has filled with consummate ability a most delicate and difficult position.

HER MAJESTY'S SHARE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

It is a favourite and an accepted doctrine of English politics that the Queen reigns, but does not govern. Mr. Stead in his admirable article in the *Review of Reviews*, entitled "The Queen the Editor of the Realm," has shown that the Queen governs as well as reigns. While seeming to all the world to be a passive witness to the work of Government and to hold a position of dignified neutrality, she has ever exerted her beneficent influence on political affairs in a silent and unobtrusive manner, and has on two memorable occasions averted war, and saved the empire from bloodshed and disaster. In private life her Majesty has elevated the tone of English society by her sublime example and spotless character. Her reign has been associated with progress in literature and arts, in science and invention, in trade and material wealth; in short, in all the walks of civilized life. It is a record of achievements unequalled in times past, and scarcely to be surpassed in the future. The Victorian era has been proverbial for all that is good and great. For us in India, though separated by a long distance, her Majesty has ever evinced a most tender sympathy. She has always been prompt with words of encouragement and solace in all our griefs, and has always rejoiced to see us happy. India, the brightest jewel in England's Crown, has shared in the progress and prosperity, which has distinguished her Majesty's reign in England. During the 60 years of her Majesty's reign the population of Bombay has increased six-fold and its trade has multiplied tenfold, while its manufacturing activity has made it the Eastern rival of Lancashire.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on the people of this country by her Proclamation and Acts of Parliament many of the rights and privileges which are enjoyed by her Majesty's British subjects in the United Kingdom. Uniform codes of law have been introduced, which have, as far as possible, secured equality before the court of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Legislative Councils have been established for making laws and regulations. Representative Indian gentlemen have been associated with the work of legislation as additional members of these Councils, in the constitution of which the elective principle has lately been conceded. Natives of India have been held eligible to occupy seats on the High Court Bench. The right of trial by jury in more serious criminal cases was conferred. The Competitive Examinations for the different services were opened to all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Universities and other educational institutions have been established for the spread of education. Railways have been introduced. Municipal institutions and district boards for the promotion of works of sanitation, public convenience, and for fostering education have been established, and the elective element has been introduced into their constitutions. And last, though not least, the liberty of thought and speech as also the freedom of the press have been granted. We have begun to feel that the connection between England and India is a providential arrangement intended to weld us into a great Indian nation, owning common allegiance to the same Sovereign and having common interest in the promotion of peace and goodwill throughout the land. It is gratifying to note that not a little of the blessings we enjoy under British rule is due to the personal influence of her Majesty. You know well, gentlemen, that when that remarkable document, which we affectionately call our great Charter, I mean, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, was drafted by Lord Derby, Her Majesty commanded his Lordship that proceeding, as it did, from a female Sovereign, the Proclamation should be couched in the most tender and sympathetic terms. It is, moreover, a well known fact that the most touching and eloquent passage in that document—"When by the blessing of Providence internal tranquility shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India to promote works of public utility and improvement and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. *In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant unto us and to those in authority under us strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people

shape of the address which we are now about to adopt. (Loud applause.)

THE ADDRESS.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Chandavarkar to propose the first resolution to present an address to Her Majesty and which ran as follows :—

Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria by the grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Most Gracious Majesty's loyal Hindu subjects of the town and Island of Bombay, the Metropolis of Western India and the Second City in the British Empire, crave leave to approach your Majesty with this humble address expressive of our most devoted attachment to your Majesty's Throne and of our hear felt congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of your Majesty's long, peaceful, and highly beneficent reign. An occasion like this more than any other is eminently fitted to evoke from all the parts and peoples of the Empire over which your Majesty sways those deep sentiments of loyalty by which they have always been inspired ; and we cordially join our fellow subjects of other communities in rejoicing that by the Grace of God Almighty your Majesty's reign has been one of unexampled peace and prosperity to your Majesty's numerous subjects, and that the manifold blessings which they have derived, and are deriving, are due to the motherly interest which your Majesty has invariably evinced in their welfare. It is now forty years since your Majesty was pleased to assume the direct control of this vast dependency known as British India, and during these forty years of your Majesty's rule, your Majesty's Indian subjects of all classes and creeds have enjoyed in a marked degree the benefits of an orderly, enlightened and peaceful government, assiduous in promoting the material and moral well-being of all those committed to its care by an All-wise Providence. For these benefits your Majesty's Indian subjects have reason to be most grateful to your Majesty, as these benefits are the results of that liberal and righteous policy which your Majesty was pleased to lay down and enunciate in the Proclamation of 1858. By proclaiming a policy of religious toleration and strictly adhering to it, by establishing universities and other educational institutions for the intellectual and moral progress of your Majesty's subjects, by securing to them in a variety of ways the means of peace, progress, and prosperity, and by a generous solicitude for their welfare invariably shown, your Majesty has won the hearts of your Majesty's Indian subjects, and of none more so than the great and ancient community of Hindus to which we belong. Your Majesty's Hindu subjects gratefully acknowledge that tenderness and pity for the suffering with an anxiety to relieve their distress have been among the distinguishing virtues of your Majesty, and at this time when several parts of your Majesty's Empire in India are passing through the crisis of famine and pestilence, your Majesty has given unmistakeable proof of your sympathy for the sufferings of your Indian subjects by sparing no pains to mitigate and relieve their distress. We thank God Almighty that He has given us a Sovereign so noble-hearted and God-fearing, so anxious to promote the happiness of her subjects, so "laborious for her people, and her poor" as your Most Gracious Majesty ; and in laying before the Throne these sentiments of our loyalty we offer a fervent prayer to God Almighty that he may be pleased to shower his choicest blessings upon your Majesty, your family and descendants, and to promote peace, good-will, and attachment to your Majesty's Throne among the peoples who are proud to own allegiance to your Majesty as their Sovereign Queen and Empress.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar then moved that an address from the Hindu Community of Bombay be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, giving expression to their sentiments of loyalty and their hearty congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her beneficent reign. He said :—Gentlemen,—I shall not detain you long in asking you to adopt this resolution with enthusiastic unanimity. The reign of our Empress has been the most brilliant in the annals of history and her sovereign virtues have won for her in the heartiest manner the attachment of her subjects. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Her Indian subjects have reason to be most highly grateful to Her Majesty, because she has incessantly interested herself in their well-being. Even in the dark days of the mutiny—before the assumption by her of the direct control of the Government of this country—when in certain quarters feeling ran high against the natives of this country, it was Her Majesty who wrote to Lord Canning when Viceroy, how entirely she share his feelings of sorrow and indignation at the unchristian spirit shown to a great extent by the public in England towards India in general and towards sepoys in particular without discrimination ; and she desired Lord Canning to let it be proclaimed that "There is no hatred to a brown skin, none ; but the greatest wish on the Queen' part is to see them happy, contented, and flourishing." (Applause.) It has often been said that we look upon the proclamation of 1858 as our great charter, and we gratefully acknowledge that we owe to Her Majesty its noble sentiments, high principles, and solemn promises. That document was drafted for Her Majesty by the statesmen who surrounded her throne ; but so far as the principle of religious toleration embodied in the Proclamation goes, we owe it entirely and solely to Her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) Because, when Lord Malmsbury brought the draft before the Queen's perusal and approval, she found and was pained to find that the draft contained expressions speaking of Her Majesty's power of *conferring* the Indian religions. To those expressions Her Majesty at once and strongly objected on the ground that just as she felt attached to her own religion, the religions and customs of her Indian subjects must be equally dear to them, and she should be the last to interfere with them. (Loud cheers.) And accordingly she proposed the following sentence which was inserted in the Proclamation and which forms the keynote of that policy of religious toleration which forms one of the most attractive features of Her Majesty's Indian Administration. (Loud Cheers.) It is a policy which has contributed largely among other things to the popularity of Her Majesty's rule ; and we, Hindoos, may well lay emphatic stress upon it at this moment when we are met to honour ourselves by honouring our Sovereign, because religious toleration is the cardinal principle of Hinduism, and our forefathers not only protected their own religion but protected also the religions of those who came into this country from foreign parts and settled here. (Cheers) While sitting on the Throne and governing an Empire which under her has grown and expanded, her Majesty has led a most exemplary life as wife and mother, and the piety and devotion with which she has carried herself as a woman have gone far to sanctify her royal dignity. (Cheers.) Was it the late Mr. Bright who said of her thirty years ago stands true to-day. She has been looked upon by all the civilised nations of the world as a Model Sovereign—and we rejoice that we have assembled here to do homage to her, who has been a model Sovereign and a model woman too. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Janardhan Gopal seconded the proposal.

THEN AND NOW.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy said : I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition so ably laid before you by my friend, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, and in doing so I will not take up much of your valuable time especially when so many able and eloquent speakers are yet to address you. I am sure I am only echoing the sentiments of the entire Hindu community when I say that they are keenly alive to the manifold benefits, mental, moral, social, and political, received by them during the phenomenally long reign of Her Majesty's benign rule. The time at our disposal is too short to admit of their enumeration all at length, but one has only to cast a glance at the pre-Victorian India of general unrest and the India of to-day basking in the full sunshine of English civilization and English freedom, to find that whether this reign is judged by its length or by the various and interesting events it has witnessed, or by the lasting good it has wrought us, it is unique in the History of India, being as it is "broad based upon people's will." Whether we agree or are divided upon some of the social and political questions of the day we are all at one in our sentiments of loyalty, love and attachment towards our most gracious sovereign. The name of our beloved Queen-Empress, the most ideal of all our ideal sovereigns, whose life has been spotless in all the various phases of life she has passed through, of wife, mother, and widow—holding out an example worthy of imitation in each of the se—has a place in our hearts and a hold on our loyalty and devotion in which we yield to no section of Her Majesty's other subjects. The ideal mother of her children has also an ideal sovereign to us, rejoicing in our joy, sympathizing in our sorrow, and ever watchful of our interests. Gentlemen, before resuming my seat I once more say that I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition moved by our worthy citizen, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

Surgeon.-Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar proposed that the address just read be adopted, and the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to despatch it, accompanied by a suitable souvenir, to his Excellency the Viceroy, through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for presentation to Her Majesty.

Mr. Ellapa Balaram seconded the proposal, which was adopted.

Mr. Vasanji Khimji proposed, and Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mooljl seconded, and it was carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Government of Bombay for placing the Town Hall at the disposal of the Hindu Community for the purpose of holding this meeting.

Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas proposed, and Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar seconded, that a vote of thanks be accorded to Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar for his able conduct in the chair.

The resolution was carried by acclamation, and the meeting then terminated.

PORTUGUESE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

A circular signed by Cannon A. M. Faria, Messrs. Jose Filippe Menezes Louis Manoel Furtado, Leon de Souza, and Leandre Mascarenhas, has been issued calling a public meeting of the Portuguese community this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Instituto Luso Indiano (Outram Lane), to vote a congratulatory address to H. M. Queen Victoria on Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

RINDERPEST AMONG BOMBAY CATTLE.

Dr. Lingard, the Imperial Bacteriologist with the Government of India, arrived in Bombay yesterday to confer with Dr. Koch on the subject of the spread of rinderpest in Bombay Presidency. The meeting will be held to-day at the Veterinary College buildings, Parel, at 12 noon, when the following gentlemen will attend :—Veterinary-Major Mill's, Veterinary-Captain Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, and Mr. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture. The best cure is inoculation, against which the ignorant owners of cattle hold strong views. But it is hoped they will be persuaded and see the advantages of allowing their cattle to be treated. From the official returns which were received in Bombay yesterday afternoon, it appears that 168 villages have been visited with the epidemic, and that 3,529 cases in all have been registered. Out of these 2,378 cases proved fatal.

THE B. V. A. LADIES CONCERT.

One of the most successful "Ladies Concerts" held under the auspices of the B. V. A. Club, was given in their new premises on the Apollo Bunder on Saturday evening. The seating capacity of the spacious room was taxed to its utmost, but contrary to anticipation, the heat was by no means insufferable. The Orchestra, composed of Captain Mathews, Messrs. P. R. Soundy, W. G. Whyte, and C. Schneider, violins ; Gnr. A. Rhenius, cornet ; Gr. J. R. Moulton, organ ; and Mrs. F. S. Dove, piano, under the leadership of Gr. F. S. Dove, opened the proceedings with "The Washington Post March." As this is the first attempt at orchestral music, the members may be congratulated upon its success, though the conductor should not have stood with his back to the orchestra. Gr. Barnett followed with the song "Dear Mother England" given in a sympathetic manner. Mrs. Flynn, choosing an Ardilli's waltz-song, "Il Bacio," commenced rather nervously, but soon regained the "nerve" which is characteristic of her singing. The next song, "For Me," by Gr. Long, is more fitted for the Music Hall stage than the concert platform. It was rendered in his well-known style, and on returning gave a humorous parody on "Come Home." Mr. Peel's song, "Will o' the Wisp," was carefully sung, and was followed by a piano duet by Mrs. and Gr. F. S. Dove,the wrist-bells giving a very realistic effect to the "Sleigh-ride." In "A Heart's Whisper" Miss Mayhew was heard to great advantage, and the high notes, though timidly attacked, were sweetly pure. In response to well deserved applause she repeated the latter part. As a cornet solo Gr. A. Rhenius gave "Whisper and I shall hear," the closing cadence being particularly fine. Gr. B. Defrece in his own inimitable style gave a song from "The Circus Girl," "He never did the same thing twice," and was only released when he had responded to undeniable encores with "By the Sad Sea Waves," and "One thing brought upanother."

After a short interval, during which the Gunners, who are nothing if not gallant, served light refreshments, the Orchestra opened part II. with Betris "Reveille." A comic song, "My last New Girl," given in costume by Gr. Long, was followed by "The Swallows" (Cowen), tastefully and sympathetically sung by Miss Mayhew, who in responding to a recall repeated the latter part. Gr. Barnett next gave "The Soldier Boy's Motto" in a martial spirit, followed by a well executed mandolin solo by Mrs. Dove, who showed the full capabilities of her instrument, and played "Lavanto" in reply to an encore. Mrs. Flynn next contributed "A Lark's Flight," and Gr. H. Dove gave in a quiet careful manner "The Pilot's Daughter." The last item was a serio-comic song by Mr. B. Defrece, "The Baby on the Shore," and the applause only ceased after he had also given "You're at your Old Game," and "Never mind the Moon, John." The duties of accompanists devolved on Miss Stewart, and Messrs. F. S. Dove and J. R. Moulton, who acquitted themselves admirably.

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Head-quarters Wing of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 18th instant, in relief of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Three Companies of the Middlesex Regiment will arrive in Bombay about the 19th instant, en route to Ahmedabad and Deesa, and will rest for the day at the Colaba Depot. The Detachment of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers from Deesa, Ahmedabad and Deolali will arrive about the 21st instant and be accommodated and rationed at Colaba Depot until they embark in the Hired Transport Bancoora on the 22nd instant. The detachment of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Deolali will be relieved by a Company of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment about the 20th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain E. R. Dowell, R.N.R., with the overland mails of the 30th April, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 5-30 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brand, Mr J
Ferguson, Surg Maj
Farmer, Lt E J
Hawlett, Mr A T
Harrison, Mr
McKay, Capt T
Meikle, Mr H S W
O'Reilly Lt
Riches, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Staraghani, Mr D P

FROM BRINDISI.

Bond Capt R C
Caw, Mr
Callilard, Lt M
Dhanikiam and Khandjiam
Dobbs, Mrs
Figgis, Mr A W
Higham, Mr, Mr and Miss T
Johnson, Mr W
Mackenzie, Col
Ogilvie, Mr and Mrs
Rose, Lt J L

FROM GIBRALTAR.—BOTTO, Mr. A L Gomes
FROM ADEN.—Lovett, Lt R G H.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major W. E. Evans-Gordon, Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the Service.

Lieutenant E. T. Carpenter, Bhopal Battalion, has been selected for appointment to the Comissariat Department.

Captain C. M. Duff, 4th Bombay Cavalry, on appointment as officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General is posted to the Bombay District.

Captain A. P. Lodge-field, Royal Artillery officiates as a Station Staff Officer 1st class in the Bengal Command vice Clapp said Building officiating as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major A. R. Hill, V. C., Northamptonshire Regiment, officiates as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District staff in the Madras Command vice Lieutenant-Colonel Routh proceeding on leave.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captain A. W. Cripps, Commissariat Department, 9 months; Major A. Montanaro, 16th Bengal Infantry 5 months ; Surgeon-Lieutenant H. Moore, Indian Medical Service, 4 months.

Major H. Ringwood, Adjutant, East Indian Railway Volunteers officiates as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the Bengal Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer, Officiating as Assistant Quarter- Master General, Head Quarters.

The undermentioned have been permitted to return to duty:—Colonel R. E. Cox, Commandant Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles ; Major F. M. Rundall 1-4 Gurkhas ; Captain F. T. Weadon, Royal Engineers; Surgeon-Captain R. H. Maddox, 18th Bengal Infantry.

The following officers have passed the examination in tactical fitness for promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. C. Gastrell, 8th Bengal Infantry ; Majors H. J. Lyster, M. W. Saunders, A. H. W. Bratt and C. M. Haggard, Royal Artillery, S. G. Bird, Dublin Fusiliers ; W. B. Graham, Manchester Regiment; H. J. Seton, Royal Irish Rifles.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—7.—Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. A. Merewether to move up in grade succession, vice Captain Parsons appointed to Burma Commission ; Captain R. S. Alexander to move up in grade succession, vice Captain Merewether ; Captain G. C. Cawood to be Squadron Commander sub ject to term, vice Captain Alexander. 37th Dogras.—Lieutenant A. B. Longden to be Adjutant, vice McCrea vacated; Lieutenant C. H. Marshall, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Major T. H. Plumer, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain A. V. Leonard, 4th Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Captain Plumer transferred to 1st Infantry.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	5	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	6
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanada	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	0	0	30
	Dongri	3	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	9
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	1	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	4
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	1	2	26
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	0	0	3
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	2
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	1	1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	0	
	Parsi	0	0	
	Jain	0	0	
	Grant Road	0	2	
	Sion Road	0	0	
	St. George's	0	0	
	Mahim Custom Road	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	0	
	Parel	0	0	
	Cutchi Dosa Osv. Bania	0	0	
	Telegu	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	0	
	Hindu	0	1	7
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	2	
	Dariasthan	0	1	
	Modikhana	0	0	
	Cutchee Memon	0	0	
	Chinchpoogly	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	0	
	Marwadi Fakirpur	0	0	
	Pinjrapole	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Bhattia	0	0	
	Total	13	10	88
	Total to date...	12,284	10,475	

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Plague Committee on Friday at a special meeting discussed the question of the expenditure incurred by the Committee from the bubonic grant provided by the Municipality and correspondence with regard to the pay of Medical officers and staff employed on Sea Inspection duty. The question was raised of spending Municipal Funds outside the Municipal area, which is illegal, and in yesterday's resolution of the Committee it was resolved that the matter should be reported to Government with a request that funds may be placed at the Committee's disposal for the purpose of meeting all outside charges. It was also resolved that the Municipal Commissioner should make some further inquiry regarding the chances of flooding of the site, etc., of one or two of the District Hospitals and inform the Committee. The Committee considered that if the materials and buildings could be satisfactorily preserved, it would be better to keep two or three of these hospitals till after the monsoon. The hospitals at Jamsetjee Bunder and Charni Road should be removed. Medical opinion should be obtained as to the advisability of selling the materials, etc.

Owing to the reduction of plague work, the services of some clerks employed in the Plague Committee office were dispensed with from Saturday. All sub-divisional offices of the Plague Committee, comprising doctors and clerks in different parts of the town, will be discontinued from Tuesday, 1st June.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 3,215, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,823, making a total of 6,038 persons. Departures by sea 981, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways, 3,086, making a total of 4, 067, persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1, 971 persons.

THE COURSE OF THE EPIDEMIC IN THE JANJIRA STATE.

In the month of December last three persons infected with the bubonic plague came into the Janjira State at Murud. They were at once segregated in huts beyond the Murud creek ; medical assistance being given the m gratis. Two recovered and one died. In the month of February three cases having occurred in the out-houses of the Nawab Saheb's bungalow, the work of segregating the patients, disinfecting and fumigating the drains and houses and burning the clothes of the deceased was at once performed. With a view to put a stop to the possible spread of the disease to the town of Murud proper a medical officer was appointed on special duty whose work it was to inspect the passengers going from and coming to Murud, visit the houses, suggest the necessary improvements in their sanitary condition, and to isolate and treat any patients suffering from the above malady. He was assisted by a search party consisting of the Janjira police. But in spite of those precautions the plague did break out in the town about the middle of February. The authorities thereon strengthened the hands of the special duty officer and the municipality and undertook (1) cutting off of trees in the gardens and those overshading the streets to fully admit the sea-breeze into the town, (2) distributing food to the needy and the poor to prevent insufficiency of food and starvation, as also to the sick, (3) segregation of patients and medical treatment to them, and (4) burning of huts unfit for human habitation and removing the tiles and creating new windows in the walls of other houses. To cope with the plague more effectively, the Bombay rules under Act III of 1857 were introduced into the Janjira State and the holding of fairs, etc., was prohibited. For about a month and a half after this the plague seemed to vacillate one way or the other ; when in the third week of April it began to rage furiously. On the 24th of April the State Karbhari Sahib divided the town into six wards and appointed as many officers to visit the houses, whitewash them, segregate the people, etc. Communication with the affected parts of the town was also regulated. Wood is supplied free of charge for burning dead corpses and the persons attending the funeral are thoroughly fumigated and then admitted into the town. The gathering of many people round the dead corpses is discouraged. Free and unlimited use of disinfecting powders and phenyle is made ; while sulphur and dammer are burned profusely. The result of all these steps is seen in the fact that three of the six wards have become practically exempt from the plague. In one, where plague was raging with much fury, it has now almost disappeared ; while in the remaining two which are still inhabited by Kolis and Bhandaris living in dirty localities there are steady signs of abatement. The total number of attacks and deaths upto date during the past months is as follows :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
In February	7	7
March	10	5
April	67	53
May (up to date)	107	57

The staff on plague duty at present is as follows :—

Medical Officers	2
Nurses	1
Inspecting Chief Officers	6
Inspecting Assistant Officers	21
Police on duty	119
Labourers whitewashing and disinfecting not less than	75
Bhangis	8
No. of houses in the town	1123
No. of houses limewashed	804

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th inst:—Convalescent 3, and remaining under treatment 5.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning :—Convalescent 3, and under treatment 5.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 14th May to 6 a.m. 15th May :—1 died, 2 discharged cured, and 17 remaining under treatment.

SIND.

KARACHI, May 12.

To-day there were five fresh cases of plague and two deaths, raising the totals to 4,034 cases and 3,293 deaths. Cases occurred in three-quarters of the city and deaths in one quarter only.

KARACHI, MAY 13th.

The Commissioner leaves to-night, accompanied by Doctors Borrodaile and Rainier, for Larkhana and Rohri, the plague having broken out badly in those towns.

In Karachi to-day there are 11 cases and 7 deaths, raising the totals to 4,045 cases and 3,303 deaths.

THE PLAGUE SUBSIDING AT SUKKUR.

FRESH OUTBREAKS IN OTHER TOWNS.

SUKKUR, May 13th.

No fresh plague cases have occurred here for the last four days. During the height of the visitation the few natives who had not fled were unable to vacate their houses and live in camps near their various quarters. A fortnight ago the town was completely deserted and resembled a "city of the dead." Now there are increasing signs of activity, and the people visit the town during the day and open their shops, and return to the camps at night. The cleaning of some of the mohullas is now complete. The inhabitants of the Gharibabad quarter now in camp will be allowed to reoccupy their houses on Monday. Those wishing to return from the district will have to put in ten days at the camp before being allowed to occupy their houses in the city. The favourable conditions now setting in have raised everyone's spirits, and have almost caused the gloom and depression of the last three months to disappear. No one during these trying times has worked with more energy and zeal or deserves more praise than the indefatigable secretary to the Municipality.

LOWER DAMAUN.

THE SUBSIDENCE OF THE DISEASE.

Our correspondent writing on Saturday says :—The minimum of the plague mortality obtained on Wednesday was maintained yesterday and the day before to the very figure without any variation. We have now fair expectations of finding in a few days that the plague has left us. The Hindoo community entertains sanguine hopes of witnessing the disappearance of the Hindoo during the coming week. A goldsmith's wife has predicted that this day and the next there would be strong whirlwinds and people were enjoined to remain in-doors at 9 a. m., noon, 4 and 9 p. m., and those that disobey her injunctions run the risk of being attacked by the plague. She predicted that after experiencing the whirlwinds the goddess of Plague will bid adieu to the city of Monday. So much do the people believe in this that one could scarcely find any Hindu walking on the road at 9 a. m., noon, and 4 p. m., this day, though this incident is in no way unusual as the roads have for some time been deserted, three-fourths of the population having fled the city for the suburbs and three of the remaining fourth shut themselves up in their houses. After lamplight, besides the police scarcely any person ventures to move out of his house. The rattling of the wheels of a single carriage during the day is such an occurrence that it attracts the attention of the people in the few occupied houses and induces them to half-open their windows to enquire of the inmates of the carriage whether the oppressive cordon has been removed. The prediction is supposed to be partly verified as strong south-westerly wind has been blowing since this morning raising dustclouds on the ever-unwatered roads. It is gratifying to state that the D. P. C. Fund has humanely alleviated the woes of the quarantining by allowing the unfortunate inmates of the sheds to enjoy the comforts of bedding if they could hire or purchase them from Vapi where tailors have for some time been busy in preparing them. They can besides avoid the trouble of cooking and enjoy dainty food if they have friends or relatives at Vapi who would provide them with it. Now that the sheds have had their full complement minus one i.e., 49 for the admissions are refused to people. If the Plague authorities should become aware of the facts (1) that hundreds of people who are now locked up in Lower Damaun having come here for various different causes by members of the family of some unable to leave the place have fallen victims to the plague, are desirous to have this for the bonafide purpose of preparing for cultivation, at the proper season, their land situate at Konta, Chala, Pardi, Vapi and other adjacent British villages as well as in the Nagar Haveli District, upon which the subsistence of their families entirely depends, bearing in view that the last year's crop was not favourable, without disguising the fact that utter ruination stares at them if they are detained here for a month more, and (2) that an equal or a greater number of artisans and clerks employed in different establishments in Bombay who, while the plague was raging there, sought shelter in this city with which they were only connected by the accident of its being their birth place, have now exhausted their accumulated earnings by a stay here of over four months and are forced now to join their work in Bombay to eke out their existence, humanity and a sense of justice will no doubt induce them to grant further concessions to enable the enraged people to reach their bread-giving destinations, now that the plague has assumed a mild form and is about to reach a vanishing point.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 13.

It is reported that there was a skirmish between the Ranes and Government troops in Satary on the 6th inst., in which eight of the latter were killed. The military post at Tinem, Bocca in Satary, where there is a detachment of about thirty rank and file, was also fired upon by the Ranes, but the result is not yet known.

The military authorities seem to be bent upon unnecessarily harassing and provoking the Ranes and creating fresh troubles in the country, as the more restless the country is, the greater gains to them. It is a pity that his Majesty Don Carlos has not yet granted the Ranes an amnesty ; for it is certain that the moment this is done, they will all return to their homes and live peacefully following their usual trades and avocations. It is believed that should peace be restored in Goa, the large military force that is now being maintained in Goa will be despatched to Africa.

Some Mahomedan butchers importing cattle from the Ghats were surprised on the way by a band of dacoits on the 8th inst. Six of the butchers were taken away by the dacoits, who promise to release them on payment of Rs. 600 per head.

Dr. Jose Maria da Costa Alvares has been promoted to the rank of Major.

There is a very large number of people laid up with remittent fever, which is attributed by medical authorities to the unusually excessive heat prevailing this year.

Government contemplates transferring the quarantine station from Collem to Sanvordem, and the chief medical officer and the director of public works have examined the latter place and chosen the Police Quarters for the lazaretto and the Railway Hospital with one or two other buildings for quarantine purposes. The transfer will probably be made on the 15th inst. The transfer of Customs at present located at Collem to Sanvordem, is also under consideration. If would be a departure in the right direction if the Customs were transferred to Sanvordem, but the transfer of the lazaretto has caused no little dissatisfaction, as it is feared that it may be the cause of importing sickness into Goa. Unlike Collem, Sanvordem is much frequented by merchants and others ; in fact, it is one of the most important stations on the W. I. P. Railway, and Government would no doubt do well in leaving things as they are at present.

It is said that Dr. Gracias, for some time acting as Medical Officer at Collem, has been dismissed on account of some serious complaints which are reported to have been made against him to the Patriarch Archbishop.

The income from all sources for the month of January amounted to Rs. 4,58,130-6-2 and the expenses to Rs. 1,65,951-15-7.

The earnings of the W. I. P. Railway for week ending 24th April, aggregated Rs. 3,426 against Rs. 4,625 in the corresponding week last year. The total earnings for 16 weeks of the current half-year is shown as Rs. 52,218 against 1,03,858 in the corresponding period last, year.

A very successful theatrical performance was given at Margao on the 7th inst, in honour of Mr. Agostinho Lourenco, a well known figure in Goan society, who is shortly leaving for Brazil. All the leading families of Margao attended the performance, which was a complete success.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fah. Present, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	29·57	E	4	103·3	70·1	24	...	1·68	−0·73
Delhi	29·68	Calm	1	108·7	82·0	16	...	1·26	−2·09
Agra	29·63	SW	4	111·0	83·2	41	...	1·41	−0·29
Cawnpore	29·62	SSE	3	109·5	84·0	35	...	2·67	...
Allahabad	29·62	ENE	5	109·6	84·7	56	...	1·26	−0·93
Jhansi	29·65	W	3	111·2	86·2	18	...	3·45	+1·41
Jacobabad	29·62	E	5	115·6	84·0	31	...	0·66	−0·79
Karachi	29·57	WSW	12	91·3	79·5	83	...	0·27	−1·27
Jeypore	29·65	W	6	111·8	79·1	32	...	1·42	−0·72
Ajmere	29·65	SW	9	108·4	83·0	42	...	2·14	+0·64
Deesa	29·43	WSW	15	108·9	76·5	76	...	1·51	+0·91
Ahmedabad	29·59	WNW	4	110·3	78·6	64	...	0·91	...
Bhuj	29·46	WSW	24	101·5	76·9	70	...	2·31	+1·68
Rajkot	29·63	W	13	106·9	72·3	64	...	1·88	+1·29
Ghadechi	29·67	WNW	11	112·7	77·3	57	...	0·03	...
Veraval	29·71	W	9	86·1	74·7	89	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·70	WSW	7	107·0	82·1	46	...	2·02	+0·84
Indore	29·72	W	6	106·5	81·1	33	...	0·65	−0·52
Saugor	29·63	WSW	5	103·4	84·6	49	...	3·23	+0·56
Jabalpore	29·67	WSW	5	109·0	77·6	25	0·02	4·99	+0·79
Hyderabad	29·60	Calm	3	111·6	86·0	26	...	1·53	−0·68
Khandwa	29·75	W	12	110·7	84·6	39	...	1·41	−0·57
Ellichpur	29·66	SW	7	112·3	83·9	15	...	5·59	+2·11
Nagpur	29·65	NE	6	114·7	81·5	19	...	2·27	−1·16
Amraoti	29·62	WNW	5	112·5	84·3	20	...	4·03	+1·36
Akola	29·74	NW	11	112·8	82·2	35	...	1·25	−1·07
Surat	29·78	SSW	7	99·2	77·6	71	...	0·79	+0·41
Malegaon	29·80	NNW	10	110·8	76·1	64	...	0·49	−1·00
Bombay	29·88	WSW	10	90·3	79·6	77	...	0·59	−0·98
Poona	29·79	W	15	103·6	70·4	29	...	1·42	−1·18
Ahmednagar	29·74	N	10	106·8	70·9	42	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·72	NE	5	110·1	77·2	17	...	0·55	...
Sholapur	29·76	NW	11	112·2	81·4	19	...	0·85	+3·67
Ratnagiri	29·83	Calm	9	99·1	80·6	78	...	0·21	−1·07
Belgaum	29·85	WSW	16	103·7	69·3	71	...	3·14	−1·67
Goa	29·89	WNW	13	89·0	82·4	77	...	0·05	...
Karwar	29·86	WSW	8	89·3	81·9	72	...	0·24	−3·15
Mangalore	29·87	Calm	3	91·8	81·9	68	...	5·06	−0·82
Calicut	29·87	NW	8	92·8	81·8	71	...	21·21	+8·50
Cochin	29·87	N	8	90·8	80·6	90	0·11	20·73	+7·60
Bangalore	29·85	WSW	12

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA OFFICERS (GENERAL LIST).

In the Commons on Monday, April 26, Mr. Heywood Johnstone called attention to the grievance of the officers of the General List (Indian Army) in the matter of their pensions; and moved:—"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the grievance of the officers on the General List of the Indian Army in the matter of their succession to colonel's allowances, and to report to the House thereon." These officers (he said) felt their grievance acutely, and that there was no other tribunal to which they could satisfactorily appeal except the House of Commons. The grievance under which they suffered represented to them something like a loss of £400 a year, and they claimed that they were entitled to colonel's allowances. These officers joined the East India service between 1830 and 1861, and at the time they were nominated their future position was an uncertain one. The Mutiny was scarcely at an end, and when these officers were nominated they were asked to sign a paper which contained, among other questions:—Have you been informed that all the appointments now made are subject to any alterations that may be decided on?" He drew attention to the importance of the words "that may be decided on." Considerable variations had been introduced in the wording of that question from time to time when it had come under the consideration of the India Office, and the question had been modified to read:—"Subject to any alteration which may be subsequently made in the condition of their service." The explanation was to be found in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated Sep. 30, 1859, wherein it was stated that future appointments should be made "subject to any alteration that may be decided on." A Royal Commission was sitting at the time to decide on the future position of the East India Company's forces and on what lines they should be reorganised"; and while these officers did not base their case on the Henley clause, which gave particular privileges and rights to those who served in the East India Company's forces, they did base their claim on the fact that they were officers of the Indian Army, and as such were entitled to the rights and privileges which had since been taken away. A great deal of the misunderstanding that had attended the consideration of this subject was due to the fact that the position of the officers of the Indian Army had often been confused with the position of the officers in the East India Company's service. The officers for whom he was speaking claimed—and rightly so—to be officers of the Indian Army. Their position was made clear by a Governor-General's order in 1861, when these officers opted to serve in the local forces in India. In 1862 Sir Charles Wood, who was then Secretary of State, wrote a despatch which laid down that those officers who had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in January, 1862, would be entitled to a colonel's allowances after twelve years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and it was expressly stated in the despatch that question was to be considered as determined. There was also a despatch, dated June 11, 1864, from Sir Charles Wood to the Governor-General of India, which confirmed the assurances given to the officers on the general list of the Indian Army, in which list were found the names of the officers to whom his resolution referred. He did not see how any more explicit pledge could be given to any body of men than was contained in the despatch of 1864. The (the right hon. gentleman the member for Wolverhampton regarded it as a promise was shown by an answer the right hon. gentleman gave in 1895, in which he expressly called it a promise. In 1882, although in the meantime the Staff Corps had been closed to them, these officers were told that instead of getting their rights after they had served twelve years as lieutenant-colonel they were to be put on a pension of £750 a year, which entailed to them a clear and absolute loss of nearly £400 a year. He regretted that the Government had made this a Government matter, and had issued a four-line whip against it. He had always thought that those who prepared Government whips rather lacked a sense of proportion. A three-lined whip only was issued for the Necessitous School Boards Bill, which showed the comparative importance the Government attached to that bill and to the investigation of the conduct of a Government department for which they themselves as a Government could not be in any shape or form responsible. He felt that this question ought never to have been made a Government question. In his opinion these gentleman had a strong and legitimate grievance, and he would conclude by moving the resolution which stood in his name.

Sir H. Seymour King, in seconding the resolution, said the right hon. gentleman the member for Cambridge University when Under-Secretary for India, in dealing with this matter on a former occasion, stated in opening the case for Government that he believed this was a subject which hardly any one understood and nobody could solve. They had always received the same answer from successive Secretaries of State, who he thought that if they had been able, as he believed his hon. friend had been able, to make out a prima facie case, the inquiry should be granted. They had confidence in a select committee of that House, but where was the good of appealing to these of whom his noble friend was the mere mouthpiece? As to the question of expense would endeavour to prove, if a committee were appointed that the expense would be very small indeed. He had seen a good many four-line whips, but he had never known such a whip sent out in support of a Department which wished to jockey fifty-eight poor officers out of their rights. All that was now asked was that a committee should be appointed to investigate this matter, and if such a committee were appointed he undertook to prove his case up to the hilt.

Lord G. Hamilton said the hon. member for Horsham (Mr. Johnstone) had made a very able speech, but he very naturally based it on information supplied to him. He did not wish to interrupt the hon gentleman when he was wrong, but he had he done so it would have been necessary to interpolate a correction at every sentence. He thought he would be able to show in the course of his remarks that there never was a weaker case put before the House of Commons than the present. But before he dealt with the question of the appointment of a committee he desired to say that there were certain sentiments enunciated by his hon. friend with which he entirely agreed. He agreed that the Government were bound to keep faith with those they employed. He further agreed that the Government had no right whatever to wriggle out of an engagement by the ambiguity of the language employed to intervene between the Indian Exchequer and the Indian taxpayer had their rights just as much as anybody else. What was the object of the appointment of a select committee? It was to reverse the decision of successive Viceroy, of successive Commanders-in-Chief, of successive Secretaries of State, and of every military and civil member of the respective councils for the last sixteen years. There was an absolutely unbroken record of authority against this case, and it must be remembered that military opinion dominated the Indian Government to a greater degree than it did any Administration in Her Majesty's dominions. It was a matter of notoriety that the arrangements made by the Indian Government in connection with these servants were far more generous and liberal than those sanctioned by this House or the Treasury, and therefore a very strong must be made out before the House of Commons should interfere with the Indian Government and put upon the Indian revenue a charge which the Indian Government considered injustice. What was the case which his hon. friends had presented? It was that these officers had been robbed—the hon. member for Hull used the word—jockeyed—out of their right to colonel's allowances. But these officers were allowed colonel's allowances; they were entitled to a certain establishment of colonel's allowances. The number of colonel's allowances to which this particular branch of the service was entitled was thirteen. These officers claimed that they had an unlimited right to colonel's allowances, but the East India Company in the past and the Queen Government since had always put a limitation on the number of colonel's allowances, with one single exception. What had made this case complicated was that a number of

FACTS WHOLLY EXTRANEOUS

to the case had been dragged in the order to give colour to it. There were two sets of facts kept entirely distinct. The first related to the reform and reorganisation of the Indian Army after the Mutiny, and the second related to those officers who joined the Indian army subsequent to the date of the transfer of authority. He thought he would be able to make it clear that both his hon. friends had been misled in the statements they had made. The Indian Mutiny was a terrible Imperial disaster, but it was largely caused by the defective military organisation of the native army in India. It was, therefore, self-evident that as soon as the powers of the East India Company were transferred to the Crown the first duty of the Crown would be thoroughly to reorganise the native army. Great sympathy was felt with the European officers of the company, many of whom had died at their posts during the mutiny, and the rapid rehabilitation of British influence in India was largely due to their skill and valour. There was a strong feeling in the House of Commons that when the transference of powers took place these officer should not be prejudiced by the change. While the bill was before Parliament a committee was formed for the protection of the interests of these officers, and the committee entered into various negotiations with the Government for the insertion of protective words, and ultimately certain words contained in the well-known "Henley clause" were agreed to. Those words were extremely wide, and were such as no Parliament nowadays would assent to, but they applied to the old East India officers alone. A subsequent clause was inserted applying to all the officers who came in after 1858. What his hon. friend wished to do was to transfer the officers under the latter section to the former. If that proposal were assented to he must say distinctly that it would be a gross breach of faith with the Indian Government on whom this Henley clause had placed a tremendous obligation. In the work of reorganising the Indian Army this Henley clause had been a millstone round the neck of the Indian Government. They could not move in any direction without coming into contact with the guaranteed interests of the old officers. After the Indian Mutiny half the battalions disappeared. Various commissions reported in favour of reductions, and the army was reduced from 250,000 to 120,000 men. An entirely different system of officering was also introduced—the irregular system, first applied to the cavalry and then to the infantry—under which the number of officers attached to a regiment was reduced to one-third of the old number. And yet the Indian Government had to give to every single officer the same pay, allowances, and promotion as would have existed if the old system had continued. Commission after Commission was appointed to see that the terms of the Henley clause were complied with, and concession after concession was made to meet the difficulty. The first of these concessions took the form of the order read out by the hon. member, giving colonel's allowances after ten years' service as full lieutenant-colonel. That order applied only to the officers of the old East India Company, and was in no sense applicable to the officers whose case was brought forward by his hon. friend. In 1895, when the present Prime Minister was Secretary of State for India, a further Commission reported that, notwithstanding all the concessions made, the guarantee clause had not been fulfilled as regards the colonel's allowances to the old officers, and in despair the Government made a tremendous concession to those officers. In order to have a free hand in future in dealing with all these military problems, on which the security of India depended, it was necessary to buy out all these officers, and the Government allowed them to come in on the Staff Corps and after twelve years' service to obtain colonel's allowances without regard to the number on the list. Now, his hon. friend wished to apply those terms to the officers who had joined subsequently to 1858. Every military authority admitted that from the laxity of wording in the Henley clause the reorganisation of the Indian army had cost India millions more than would otherwise have been necessary, and Parliament ought to be very careful before adding to the already heavy non-effective charges of the Indian army. As to the officer, whose case had been brought forward by his hon. friend, every one of those officers joined subsequently to the termination of the powers of the East India Company. His hon. friend had referred to the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the terms under which those officers should serve. His hon. friend must know that that Commission laid down that all these officers came in

UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS.

It was idle to pretend now that they did not know they were coming in under the new conditions. Between 1851 and 1855 every officer on the general list—all those whose claims were advocated by his hon. friend—could have joined the Staff Corps and become entitled, after a certain term of service, to full colonel's allowances. There were a certain number of officers who came in subsequently, and the question which the Indian Government had to consider was whether the privileges which those officers enjoyed should be extended to those officers. For the purposes of uniformity and to avoid having to deal with men on the same list in different ways, that concession was extended to the limited number of men on the Staff Corps; but, with that exception, the ratio maintained had always been that of one to thirty. His hon. friend talked about robbery. The facts showed how groundless was that charge. Under the order of 1864 the old rates of pensions were, after twenty years' service, £191, which was raised by the new order of 1882 to £250; after twenty-four years' service, £290, raised to £330; after twenty-eight years' service, £375, raised to £360; after thirty-two years' service, £451, raised to £500; and after thirty-eight years' service, £556, raised to £700. With the fullest desire to do justice he had looked carefully into this matter, and he had found an absolutely unbroken record of official opinion against the claims put forward on behalf of those officers. But he was desirous, before coming to the final conclusion, to consult an authority higher than a committee of the House of Commons—he meant the Military Committee of India, consisting of Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Archibald Alison, and General Gordon; and he asked them to look into the matter, with the result that they had reported against the claims of those officers. It was said that this was a small matter that there were only a few officers concerned; but if the House appointed a committee to investigate the conditions under which those officers had enlisted they would have to inquire into the cases not only of those on the effective list but of those who had retired from the effective list in the belief that the decisions of the Secretary of State were final. He would ask, would this claim be granted if it were to apply to English revenues? It seemed to him it was a claim that the House could not possibly assent to. At the present moment there was great sympathy with the Indian Government, and proposals had been made from both sides of the House that assistance should be given to the Indian Exchequer to enable them to tide over the temporary difficulties against which they were now contending. He did not think that they needed that assistance. He believed the Indian Government would manage to struggle on provided they got fair play and were protected from motions like this, which he was sure would not be moved if they were to apply to the English taxpayer. He undertook that there should be a complete fulfilment of any contract or engagement made by the Indian Government in regard to those officers, he would take care that the Indian Government did not get the advantage of any ambiguity in the phraseology in those contracts or engagements. Therefore he thought he had the right to ask the House to protect the Indian Government from this motion, which he should characterise as one of the most unjustifiable that they had ever been subjected to.

GREAT LIBERALITY.

Sir J. Ferguson said he thought that the officers of the old East India Company had been treated with great liberality. He did not think a prima facie case had been made out for an inquiry by select committee, and a select committee of that House ought not to be appointed unless such a prima facie case was made out.—General Russell said these officers did not wish to have their case prejudged; what they wished was to put the matter before an imperial an entirely unbiased tribunal. He thought they were entitled to that. They knew what rivalries and jealousies existed in all the services, and successive Secretaries of State have been coached by officers of the Staff Corps which was a rival corps. These unfortunate officers could control no votes in that House, but they had served their country gallantly, and for that reason he hoped hon. members would vote for this important inquiry.

Sir H. Fowler said he felt himself bound to intervene on two grounds. He wished to express his entire approval of the policy which has being pursued by the noble lord, as well as his admiration for the masterly and powerful speech which he had addressed to the House on this occasion. He should like also to say a word or two on the speech of the hon. member for Hull, who seemed this morning to think that his speech ought to pass unnoticed. He had always demurred in that House to reflections being made on the Government of India, especially when they were groundless. In this country we understood the criticism which opposing political parties passed upon each other, and opinions passed upon Ministers with reference to election pledges, and so on. But when a responsible member of that House, and especially a member occupying the position relating to India which the member of Hull did, distinctly told the House of Commons and the people of this country that the Government of India, as represented in that House by those Ministers, whom Her Majesty had been pleased to appoint, were absolutely devoid of impartiality, that they prejudged every case that came before them, that they were entirely in the hands of their military officials, that if they objected to an inquiry there was something in the background, that they jockeyed the officers out of their claims, he could only say that that long catalogue of charges against responsible Ministers in that House was one which he was not anxious to see reprinted in the Press of India. He felt that it was now his duty to enter his very solemn protest against applying that language to the present Government or to their predecessors, or to the Government of the Viceroy in India, or to the Indian Council, for they were all involved in the sweeping criticisms of the hon. member.—Sir H. Seymour King said he did not intend to convey anything of the kind. He had listened with

UTTER AMAZEMENT

to the right hon. gentleman. On the contrary, he had said that the right hon. gentleman and his noble friend had come to a decision which they believed to be perfectly accurate. He himself, however, honestly took the view that the matter should be submitted to an impartial tribunal. Sir H. Fowler said he was quite willing to believe that his hon. friend did not intend to convey what he said, but he had referred to the words which had been used. He demurred altogether to the statement that this matter had been prejudged. He believed it had been investigated by five Secretaries of State—the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Kimberley, Lord Cross, the noble lord opposite, and himself. Did the hon. member suppose that Secretaries of State were incapable of impartiality, or were devoid of conscience or regard for duty? He did not think the hon. member meant that, but unfortunately he implied it, and he, therefore, wished to enter his protest against the words used. He was not going into the merits; he would only recall to the House what was the crux of the situation. The same advantages were asked for as were granted by the Act of 1858 to the old East Indian Army by the East Indian Government. The honorable and gallant member who had just sat down said that there was a rivalry between the Staff Corps and other branches of the Service, but these gentlemen got all that the Staff Corps got, and were put in precisely the same position. He disagreed totally with the construction which had been put upon the despatch of 1864, but the real point on which the controversy rested was whether these officers were entitled under that despatch to what, with all respect to the present Prime Minister, he would venture to call the disastrous concession made in 1885 by which colonel's allowances were given to the whole of the officers who were in the old East India Company's service. His opinion was that if the Indian Government had been disposed to press the point they might have been able to deprive them of any colonel's allowances. So far as his knowledge extended, he thought the Indian Government had always treated their servants with the amplest generosity, and he thought they were treated with great liberality in 1883. He did not think there was ground for complaint as to the position of that House with reference to the inquiry. There had been, he might almost say, a dozen inquiries, and the matter had been fully and carefully considered, and if the House appointed a select committee to inquire further into it, it would avowedly be a declaration of opinion on the part of the House that injustice had been done and that the case had

NOT BEEN PROPERLY INVESTIGATED.

In the event of the committee reporting the House would find itself in the same difficult position for the Government of India was the sole judge of the charges that were to be imposed on the revenues of India. The Secretary of State had but one vote in its Councils, and that House had by standing orders adapted to the case of East Indian expenditure the same rule as existed with reference to Imperial expenditure—namely, that no proposal could be made for any charge upon the revenues of this country or of India unless it was previously recommended by the Crown—in other words, by the Government of the day. He thought that groundless charges had been made against the Government of India with reference to this expenditure; it would be a very heavy charge, for the noble lord was quite right in saying that they would have to open the case of every man who had retired and taken a pension. The House of Commons, in spite of the deliberate opinion of the Viceroy and his Council. In spite of the deliberate opinion of five or six Secretaries of State and their Councils, was recommending a charge on the revenues of India which every one of those authorities thought ought not to be put upon them and a burden they should not be called upon to bear. As far as the military question was concerned, surely the hon. member would not impute to three such distinguished officers as Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Archibald Alison, and General Gordon any jealous rivalries, or a desire to do injustice to any part of the military service. They would be the first to recognise even shadowy claims if they rested on justice. In the face of their advice, not only to the Secretary of State, but to the Government of the day, and with all respect to the House of Commons, he thought it would be an unwise thing for the House to take a step indicating a desire to reverse the policy which had been pursued and implying that the Government, both in India and at home, had been influenced by improper motives or had prejudged the case, and not acted impartially, and had not done what he himself knew they intended to do, and what the Secretary for India, speaking quite as much for the Opposition side of the House as for his own, said the Government would do—namely, whatever was fair and just to the distinguished men, who, whether in a civil or military capacity, had served the crown in the Government of India. The House then divided:—For the motion, 55; against, 174—majority against, 119.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST ENGLAND.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent writes:—Prince Hohenlohe, accompanied by the German Ambassador, has had a prolonged conference with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. I felt bound to inquire into the real causes of the Chancellor's presence here. I give simply and without comment the explanation given me by a man in whom I have great confidence, for whose competence and loyalty I can vouch, and who speaks only of what he knows or of what he thinks himself free in all loyalty and sincerity to repeat.

"Prince Hohenlohe," he said to me, "saw the French Minister almost immediately after his arrival. The conversation was tolerably long, and I can assure you that neither Turkey nor Greece, nor the European concert nor Crete, formed the chief topic of discussion. Another question was talked about—and this you will easily understand, for at the present moment the question is one which for certain Powers is as interesting as the Greco-Turkish question, if not more so—was the Transvaal, its present position, and the strained relations existing between that little State and powerful England. Germany and France are aware that nobody in the world can hamper England's action in the interior of South Africa, and that so far as concerns material support the Transvaal, even though it be allied with the Orange Free State, can count only on itself. Yet Germany, who considers that she cannot be unconcerned in what happens between England and the Transvaal, thinks that she can reckon on the co-operation of France in offering the Boers a moral support which will prevent them from submitting to England's imperious will without resistance, and without being supported, if not succoured, from outside. Germany, of course, calculates that the co-operation of a character nature which France will give her will entail the co-operation of Russia, and it is hoped that owing to this triple diplomatic influence on England's resolutions the Transvaal, changing its attitude by their advice, and entreaty, would escape the extreme consequences to which it is exposed.

"In case these calculations should not be realised, neither France nor Germany is under any illusion as to the impossibility of preventing England otherwise than by persuasion from pursuing her policy in South Africa. But if their action should be unsuccessful, France thinks she can reckon on Germany, in exchange for her co-operation in the Transvaal, giving her co-operation in the Egyptian question. Thus England, if she escapes the pressure sought to be exercised on her in the Transvaal, will find herself confronted in Egypt by the same Powers united by their action in regard to the Transvaal. The three Powers will take revenge in Egypt for the rebuff to which they know they expose themselves in the Transvaal."

I do not send this conversation without having submitted it to my interlocutor and obtained his approval.

The *North German Gazette* semi-officially denies authenticity of the foregoing account of the interview between Prince Hohenlohe and M. Hanotaux.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—April 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H W Gordon, BCS	Lt-Col W Cook
Mr H Jowers, BCS	Lt-Col J Cliburn
Mr L A S Porter, BCS	Lt-Col W H C Wylie, CIE
Mr E G Drake Brockman, BCS	Lt-Col D A A Macpherson
Mr D Madgavkar, BCS	Major H Good
Mr J G Silcock, BCS	Major W B Piers
Mr W C Renouf, BCS	Major H K S Abbott
Mr A Anderson, BCS	Capt R L Tottenham
Mr F J Aspinall, BCS	Capt C Hamilton
Mr W E G Leith, B	Capt R W Falconer
Mr C F Fisher, B	Capt M T Thomson
Mr T W Townsend, B	Capt H J Kwart
Mr A Peuffer, B	Capt C Hamilton
Mr H S Groves, B	Capt S O Roos-Keppel
Mr E H S Pasley, B	Capt S B Lang
Mr A T Webster, B	Capt A T H Newnham
Mr A W N Pope, B	Capt A Gwyn
Mr H G Taylor, B	Lieut W H Wooldridge
Mr J D Rees, CIE, MCS	Lieut H A Moore
Mr F D Ellerd, M	Lieut R E Hoare
Mr A T Mackenzie, M	Lieut R H Raymond
Mr J Pollen, Bo Cs	Lieut J N Harward
Mr F F Wallach, Bo	Lieut F A Maxwell
Mr S Cooke, Bo	Lieut K R Kauntze
Gen Sir A S Palmer, KCB	Lieut R J Thacker
Brig-Gen F W Waterfield, CB	Lieut J S Boyle
Col H H Hughes-Hallett	Lieut R A Firth
Col M W Rogers	Lieut C T Mathew
Lt-Col A G Yaldwyn, DSO	Lieut J L Eschlei
Lt-Col S C F Feild	Surg-Major S W Reilly

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr S N Wilson, B, 4 mos	Capt F H Domeniohetti, till Aug 15
Mr J S Brown, B, till Nov 5, 1898.	Capt W T Gastrell, 4 mos
Mr G B Cobb, Bo, 1 mo	Capt R W Nicholson, 11 days
Lt-Col A B Mein, 14 days	Surg-Capt F A Rogers, 4 mos
Major A G Bruce, 6 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr L N Palit, B	Mr G H Cobb, Bo
Mr J Catroll, B	Major R W E Georges
Mr S S Johnstone, B	Capt F J Nelson

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Captains to be Majors.—T H Haughton S M Congreve-Schabidier, H Hastie-Wilmot, H M Prior and E Inglis. Lieutenants to be Captains—H W Johnston, D C A Andrew, F G Beville, C R Elliot, W B James, A Le G Jacob, R T Anwyl-Passingham, G C F Sartorius, H C G Ducat, M W B Mackworth Campbell, T C Campbell, H J C Domenichetti, H C Tytler, F Jollie, A Mullaby, B H J Humfrey, J Parker, G P Campell, G M Baldwin, D S O, A T Walling, O W Carey, J W Drever, H M Halliday, A S Arnold, B Strachey, H W A Marson, G T Widdicombe, J H Lowry, H G Carnegy, A M Campbell, F A Kingston, W H Errington, W M Southey, S R Stevens, A Wallace-Dunlop, A P Batemanchampain, F Wodehouse, E Chesney, M A B Kappey, H A E Magrath, E C Berger, M R Hurly, A W N Taylor, C C Cook, and J M Home. To be Lieutenants—Lieut H Harrison, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry; Sec Lieut F T W Cornish, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Second Lieuts to be Lieutenants—H R Moore, F T Duhan, S B Watson, J L Stewart, R W Henderson, H N Young, T S Cox, L S Logan, C E Bateman-Champain, H Walker, and C W Carey. To be Second Lieutenants—The following Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—H R E Pratt, O A G Fitz Gerald, B H Ryves, P T Stainforth, and D S Browne.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonels—A N Rogers' Harrisons, Madras Establishment; W R Murphy, D S O Bengal Establishment; C H Joubert, Bengal Establishment. This cancels the promotions of these officers as notified in the "London Gazette" of Aug 14, 1896, Jan 1 and March 24, 1897 respectively

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Staff Corps—Major H M Prior.

Indian Medical Service—Bombay Establishment—Surg-Col R Bowman, and Bde.Surg.Lt.Col S M Salaman, M D.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—

Major S D Gordon, I S C, to be Deputy Assistant General of a Command, vice Lt Col E A Travers, who has resigned. Capt E H Rodwell, I S C, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Instruction, vice Major C E Poynder, deceased. Brevet Major G J Younghusband, I S C, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major D W Hikmanc, whose tenure has expired.—"London Gazette."

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

GREEKS ROUTED: TERRIBLE SCENES OF PANIC.

THESSALY lies at the foot of the Turkish conqueror: the Greek army under the Crown Prince is said to be utterly demoralised; M. Delyanni has been dismissed; and the Powers are deliberating on the question of mediation between the combatants. The continued fighting in front of the Maluna Pass terminated suddenly on the Greek Good Friday in a general advance of the Turkish army. While the laborious task of getting the cavalry and artillery through the Maluna Pass was proceeding, the Turkish left wing, under Hamdi Pasha, pursued down into the plain from Nezaro, while the right wing, under Nechat Pasha, with the help of reinforcements sent by Hamdi, after six hours' desperate fighting, broke down the Greek position at Mati which Colonel Mastrapas was defending, and joined the main army in the plain below. The Crown Prince and his troops abandoned Turnavo and Larissa and fell back to Pharsala, twenty-five miles to the south, and they are at present drawn up in a line, about fourteen miles long, from Pharsala to Velestino. It is reported from Vienna that when the forces were reviewed at Pharsala, it was found that 10,000 were missing. Pharsala commands the Furka Pass, over which a road leads south by Lamia to Athens. Velestino commands the road to Volo. Turkish scouts appeared before Velestino (close to Volo) on Tuesday, but are reported to have been driven back by the Greeks.

The *Daily News'* special correspondent in Thessaly telegraphs a graphic account of the fighting at Mati before the general retreat of the Greeks was ordered, and also of the abandonment of Turnavo and Larissa. About 3 p.m. the enemy's artillery fire began to come only from Ligaria, and hence, says the correspondent, the Greeks turned their fire exclusively in that direction, and began firing battery volleys, thinking the enemy were concentrating thither, and hoping to pound them up against the craggy ascent of Maluna. But the Turk was equal to the emergency. Under cover of this ostensible artillery retreat his infantry rushed rapidly along the foot of the mountains towards the entrance of the Tempe Pass and occupied the village of Dellier just in time to forestall Colonel Mavromichali, who was marching upon the place with two infantry columns and three squadrons of cavalry. Colonel Mavromichali thereupon retreated precipitately to Kritiri without firing a shot. Almost simultaniously the Commander of Losfaki telegraphed to Larissa by heliograph that the Turks were making a circuitous movement to outflank his position, and that his retreat would be cut off unless he were immediately reinforced. These two movements, threatening to outflank the Greek army at Mati on both sides, induced headquarters at Larissa to order a general retreat, which began about dark, in spite of the fact that several battalions and three field batteries, including that commanded by Prince Nicholas, could be seen just before sundown marching across the great plain from Turnavo to reinforce the Greek army. This decision created consternation among the Greek troops, who were utterly bewildered at such a step in the hour of apparent victory.

In an "interview" with Edhem Pasha which appears in the daily papers, the Turkish General states that, but for the Albanians, his troops would have surprised the Greeks in their lines on Wednesday after the capture of Dellier. Unfortunately, there were among the force many regiments of Albanians, "who invariably sing on the march," and it was impossible to keep these quiet.

The Greek forces retreated precipitately on Saturday from Turnavo and its vicinity that they left behind them a vast quantity of artillery ammunition which is perfectly suitable to the Ottoman field-guns, as well as large stores of biscuit, wines, and spirits. It is affirmed that when Edhem Pasha entered Turnavo he issued orders that nothing was to be burned. He appointed a governor and posted sentinels before the Greek churches and other shops, the doors and windows of which he had left open.

Reuter's correspondent describes the Greek rout from Turnavo with remarkable vividness. He says:—

Expecting that the battle would be resumed at dawn on Saturday morning, I returned to Turnavo, where I found Colonel Vassos, quartermaster-lieutenant-general of the Western army, and Lieutenant Western, of the Swedish staff. About eleven o'clock I went out to take a last look round. To my surprise, I came across an ammunition train retiring from the front. I was further astonished to learn that the few inhabitants of Turnavo who had not previously fled had hours before received orders to leave immediately; and that the army was in full retreat on Larissa. The retreat had evidently been decided upon about eight o'clock, for at 8.30 the Foreign Legion, which had been held in reserve, was ordered to fall back on Larissa which it did in good order, arriving about midnight. My waggon had gone to Larissa, carrying despatches, so Lieutenant Western and I resolved to walk. Meaning to overtake my waggon, we overtook the carriage of the correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, in which I was offered a place. A mile farther on we came up with the Greek infantry marching in straggling order. They were footsore and grimy from their four days' work in the trenches and cliffs, but their ranks threw us, at first a weird silence, which contrasted significantly with the incessant chattering in which the Greek soldiers usually indulged. The night was very dark. Away to the south-east a red glare indicated where the villages of Kutavi and Dellier were burning. As we proceeded we passed several batteries of the Greek artillery, many carts, and waggons laden with house-hold effects, and bands of crying villagers. The women and children were in a pitiable condition, and all, soldiers and civilians, were hopelessly mixed, the order of retreat having been completely lost. Men of all arms were interminged, and the confusion was increased by the shouts and rushes of the Evzones and regulars in every sort of strange dress. At the junction of the Turnavo and Kazakhi roads, the struggling lines of both divisions of the retiring army were heaped upon the road and upon the ploughed land on either side. Sullenness had now given place to clamour, and the disappointed and dispirited men forgot their weariness in imprecations against their generals and officers. The retreat had become a rout. Our carriage was picking its way slowly through the crowd of desperate men, crying women and children, horses and donkeys, overburdened and creeping at a snail's pace, or prancing in nervous fright, and I had just remarked to the *Times'* correspondent that we had joined our carriage, having lost his horse and baggage, that the Greeks at the mouth of the Bonghazi Pass seemed to be signalling to Larissa with the night-heliograph, when, suddenly above the din of the confused masses in the road and adjoining fields, there came a roar, sharpening into a fierce, sustained yell, rising with deafening speed from the distant rear. There was no rear-guard, and, so far as I could observed, no screen of cavalry covered the retreat. In a few moments, above all the noise and shouting, could be distinguished prolonged cries of "The Turks are upon us!" One had hardly time to realise what was happening, when a dozen or more horseman, accompanied by a few riderless steeds, appeared on the left at full speed, shouting in a perfect frenzy, "Run, run; the Turks are here!" Up into the night air there arose an agonised roar, fairly paralysing the imagination, and destined to remain in the memory for ever. The stampede was instantaneous. The animals were lashed by the men. Woman, children, and soldiers pell-mell made one mad rush forward. Many fell and were trampled to death. Vehicles of every description were overturned, mixing together in inextricable confusion bedding, furniture, ammunition, horses, donkeys, oxen, buffaloes in the depths of the black night. At the side of our carriage two infantry soldiers appeared, their faces blanched with terror. They jumped on the step. When we tried to keep them out one levelled his rifle. Then suddenly their weight over-balanced the vehicle, which overturned, and was smashed to pieces, all the occupants, including the *Times'* correspondent and myself, being thrown out. My leg was pinned down by the broken timbers, but I somehow managed to release it and join the *Times'* correspondent. All the others had disappeared in the darkness. Then began a perfect pandemonium. In their insane terror soldiers, irregulars, and armed peasants commenced to fire their rifles in all directions. From front and rear, right and left, bullets whizzed, the reports being scarcely heard above the roar of human voices and the screaming of the terror-stricken animals. I had been through the battle of the Shipka Pass and in the hottest part of the fighting at Plevna, but never before had I witnessed such wild firing as now took place. The whole plain was lit by constant flashes. Keeping together, the *Times'* correspondent and myself got into the roadside ditch, but we had only walked forward a short distance when we were thrown down by a rush from behind. When I regained my feet, after being trampled upon by scores of fugitives, an irregular who was rushing past suddenly turned and, deliberately raising his rifle within three inches of my head, fired. Just in time I ducked and fell, thus saving my life. Meanwhile I had lost my companion. There was nothing to do but to walk on, now in the ditch and anon on the ploughed land, keeping as free as possible from the thickest part of the stampede. The insane firing continued fully thirty minutes. Buglers were then heard on the left sounding "Cease firing," but it seemed a long time before the continuous rattle of musketry showed any sign of slackening. Gradually, however, it died away to single shots. The pandemonium I have attempted to describe had spread over many miles. When I returned to the road, stumbling over dead and dying animals, men, and women, the scene was terrible in the extreme. It was piled-up agony—Ossa upon Pelion with a vengeance. The way was strewn with ammunition boxes, broken carts, furniture, bedding, soldiers' blankets, and tin pannikins, the latter causing a constant clattering as they were kicked by the horses' feet, which also became entangled in the blankets and other litter. The horses continued to gallop frantically among the flying crowds. Many of them were riderless. Deserted guns, munition wagons, and carts added to the general obstruction. The traces of the horses had been cut to enable the drivers and fugitives to fly more speedly. Those who were without horses attempted to dislodge those who were mounted. In some cases they succeeded, and, taking the place of the dispossessed riders, disappeared in the dark. In this maddened crowd I struggled on for several miles. Some of the Greek officers, I know, did their duty. They ordered the trumpeters to sound "Cease firing," and rode about attempting to call a halt. Others, I am sorry to say, lost their reason, and rushed ahead as terror-stricken as their men. I saw one gallant officer endeavouring to bring his fellows to their senses by presenting his revolver and shouting, "Stasu," "Stasu"—"Halt," "Halt." But he might as well have given the word of command to a whirlwind. General Mavromichali, who evidently had reached Larissa some time before, rode back a considerable distance, endeavouring to arrest the stampede. The entrance to Larissa is by a bridge crossing the River Penelos, and here the block of vehicles, guns, men, and horses was for hours terrific and agonising. When I entered Larissa the streets presented scenes of indescribable confusion. Troops of all arms, inextricably mixed, threw themselves down in utter exhaustion, heedless to the calls of voice or trumpet to fall in. It is hard to say how many lives were lost in the stampede and by the indiscriminate firing. Various estimates ranged between five and six hundred. This, I think, may be an exaggeration, but people declare that they saw many wagons bearing dead into Larissa. That some effort was being made to cover the retreat at daylight was evident from the firing of guns in the direction of Turnavo and Bonghazi. Five newspaper correspondents were involved in the stampede, and all miraculously escaped. They were the representatives of the *Times*, *Illustrated London News*, *Manchester Guardian*; Lieutenant Western, who is acting as correspondent for a newspaper in Stockholm; and myself. The representative of the *Daily Chronicle* remained for the night at Turnavo, hanging a Union Jack out of his window in case the Turks might actually appear. He arrived all right in the morning at Larissa, where the other correspondents had been from an early hour. The *Times* correspondent on Friday evening lost his horses and baggage, while the representative of the *Illustrated London News* lost all his sketches, baggage, money, and manuscripts.

After this description of the rout, one reads with interest the following paragraph in the message of the *Chronicle* correspondent referred to: "I am bound to say the retreat, so far as the rearguard is concerned, was managed in a masterly manner, with model secrecy and celerity. Nevertheless one battalion threw away their blankets, haversacks, and ammunition. The Euzones, mistaking their own red caps for fezzes, fired into each other for five minutes, and some country waggons were upset in the ditches owing entirely to the breakdown of horses." The story told by Reuter's representative is confirmed in several details by the the narrative by an English volunteer with the Foreign Legion, reproduced by the Athens correspondent of the *Times*. After mentioning that no tents were provided for the Foreign Legion, and that every man among them suffered from blistered feet, and swelling on the disgust felt by the Britons at having to retreat before getting a chance of serious fighting, the Volunteer mentions that in the "terrible panic" Captain Birch "ordered the Englishman into a field, and about a dozen who heard the order obeyed. We made an effort to form into line, but were soon carried away by the wide rush of the fugitives. I saw that it was a case of every man for himself, so I threw away my blanket, water-proof, sword, and cartridge pouches, only retaining my rifle and cartridge belt, with sixty rounds of ammunition. I constantly fell, but was nevertheless making fair progress till a horse knocked me over an embankment into a dried-up river. I knew I was injured, but managed to get to my feet and dragged myself along to Larissa. Seeing a door open I entered and lay down in the passage completely exhausted. When I awoke I found that I could not move my injured leg. Fortunately I saw an English correspondent standing in the doorway. I hung on to the neck of his horse and thus made my way through the streets till we met another English correspondent with a bicycle. He placed me on the machine, which I worked with one pedal and so reached the railway station."

After lunch your host invites you to have a smoke on the verandah, and you get a short spell with the man himself, unfettered by the constraining presence of others. Like his predecessors, Lord Sandhurst realises that, although he is governor of the Bombay Presidency, he has not until quite recently been empowered to control the deeds of the Bombay municipality. The city, so far as its internal administration is concerned, is a local autonomy under the suzerainty of the Government. It would be unfair to say that the occurrence and spread of the plague has been entirely due to the ineptitude of the Bombay municipality, but it is certain that the heterogeneous character of that body and their incapac

THE STARTLING NEW BLUE-BOOK.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

BREACHES OF THE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL correspondence relating to the affairs of South Africa, and covering 140 pages, has just been published. It contains despatches, many of which have already appeared in print, ranging from Feb. 14, 1895, to April 17 of the present year. They bear witness to a constant state of friction between the Governments of the South African Republic and that of Her Majesty long prior to the raid of Dr. Jameson. The gist of the correspondence tends to show that the Boer Executive has endeavoured in a variety of ways—some important and others trivial—to evade its obligations under the Convention of 1884. Lord ripon was obliged to be as peremptory as was subsequently Mr. Chamberlain. The despatches concerning the abortive rising in Johannesburg and the invasion of the Transvaal are not included, these having been given in an earlier volume. The telegrams and letters antecedent and immediately subsequent to the "Raid" deal chiefly with the question of commandeering. The documents can be epitomised in the following divisions, in the order of their importance:—(A) Diplomatic difficulties directly arising out of the Jameson incursion and the Johannesburg revolt? (B) the question of the observance of Article IV. of the London Convention, which prohibits the South African Republic from making treaties with any foreign Power, except with the sanction of Her Majesty; (C) the Aliens Immigration Law and the Press Law.

(A) A number of telegrams were exchanged in May of 1896, with reference to the massing of troops at Mafeking. These were intended for service in the suppression of the revolt in Rhodesia, and were drafted north in detachments as rapidly as possible; but the idea gained currency among the Boers that they were mobilised for an invasion of the Republic, and the Transvaal Government was induced to make representations in that sense. Repeated assurance were given that the movement of troops was absolutely unassociated with affairs in the Transvaal. Expressions of dissatisfaction continued to be sent from Pretoria, and the controversy was complicated by a request by Sir Jacobus de Wet for a Joint Commission to undertake, on the frontier, what would have amounted to an investigation of the truth of the statements made by the Imperial Government. He was requested not to repeat such a proposal, and Mr. Chamberlain gave instructions that if the Boer complaints were renewed, a simple contradiction was to be given to them. This phase of the difficulties was finally closed by an expression of belief from Pretoria in the pacific intentions of Great Britain, and the affirmation of a corresponding policy.

In a telegram, dated May 11, 1896, the State Secretary of the Transvaal formulated a complaint that, according to the newspapers, Her Majesty's Government "still continue to take the part of directors of the British South Africa Company, especial Mr. Rhodes":—"This Government," said the State Secretary, "will not believe the accuracy of these reports, but it is of opinion that the Chartered Company as administering the government up to now is a source of danger to the whole of South Africa." Mr. Chamberlain, in a telegram read in the House of Commons, denied that the Imperial Government had taken the part of the directors of the company, including Mr. Rhodes and that the alleged action of those who knew of theinroad beforehand was defended by the Government on the ground that their action was for the extension of Imperialism. Prior to these amenities Dr. Leyds had indited a despatch, setting forth in detail reasons which precluded President Kruger from paying an unconditional visit to England for the purpose of discussion, and taking a strong objecting line to an earlier despatch by Mr. Chamberlain pressing the Transvaal Government to remedy the admitted grievances of the Uitlanders. This pressure was regarded as disclosing a disposition to interfere with the internal affairs of the Republic, with the Executive and Legislature of which rested the sole right "as to whether legitimate causes of discontent exist." Dr. Leyds concluded by a paragraph, in which he said:—

Should Her Majesty's Government not see its way to an immediate discussion of the Convention, and its being replaced by a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, containing the most favoured nation clause, unless certain alleged grievances relating to internal matters in the Republic are also brought on for discussion, this Government, deeply sensible of the necessity of allaying the excited feeling in South Africa and promoting a friendly relation between the white races, will be prepared, under existing circumstances, not to press at present for a realisation of its desires to obtain a reconsideration of the Convention, and would as the aggrieved and injured party, prefer to content itself with the postponement of this question.

On June 19, however, two telegrams were despatched by the Government at Pretoria to the Acting High Commissioner, of a less conciliatory character:—

(1) Acting under instructions, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that, with a view to the welfare and peace of South Africa, this Government is convinced that the proofs in the possession and at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government now completely justify and compel the bringing to trial of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit, and Dr. Rutherford Harris, as has already been done with Dr. Jameson and his accomplices. In the interests of all South Africa, this Government feels itself obliged to press the taking of this step upon Her Majesty's Government. I have also the honour to request your Excellency to communicate this despatch by cable to Her Majesty's Government in London.

(2) This Government regards with great regret the delay in the matter of the inquiry with respect to the complicity and responsibility of the British South Africa Company in connection with the raid of Dr. Jameson and his band within the territory of this Republic. This Government considers it its right and duty to press for the speedy holding of the inquiry, not merely because it is the injured party, but also because of its interest and share in the well being of South Africa, whose interests, as repeatedly intimated, are also dear to Her Majesty the Queen. This Government is also convinced that it is urgently necessary that the entire control and administration, as well civil as military, be taken out of the hands of the British South Africa Company and transferred to Her Majesty's Government, and I am instructed to press this point on behalf of this Government. I have further the honour to request your Excellency to cable this despatch to Her Majesty's Government in London.

Mr. Chamberlain's reply (telegraphed on June 29) was as follows:—

Her Majesty's Government do not require to be reminded of their duty in regard to the recent invasion of the South African Republic, and they cannot admit the claim of the Government of the Republic to dictate the time and manner in which they shall fulfil their obligations. I am unable to understand the reasons which have suddenly influenced the Government of the South African Republic to make representations which are inconsistent with their previous statements. On April 18 and on May 15 the Government of the Republic appeared to be satisfied with the assurances given them by Her Majesty's Government, from which there has never been any intention of departing. It would not be in accordance with English ideas of justice to condemn the British South Africa Company and deal with its powers, as proposed in the telegrams, before an inquiry had been made, and before the company had been heard in its own defence. With regard to the demand of the Government of the South African Republic that the three gentlemen specifically named shall now be placed on their trial, you will remind them that Her Majesty's Government can only act in this matter upon the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, and in accordance with the principles of English Law.

(B) The correspondence relating to violations of the London Convention by treaties with foreign States centres on the question whether the South African Republic must apply for sanction to make such treaties before their ratification, or may do so afterwards. Article IV. of the Convention says:—"The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the Republic, until the same has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen." In the case of the Netherlands Extradition Treaty of Nov. 5, 1895, the ratification were exchanged without the treaty being submitted to Her Majesty. This, says Mr. Chamberlain, is a clear infraction of the Convention. A similar infraction, though in mitigating circumstances, was committed by the Republic on its accession to the Geneva Convention. The Extradition Treaty with Portugal, signed Nov. 3, 1893, was likewise not submitted to Her Majesty, though the attention of the Republic to the omission was more than once directed by the Imperial authorities. The following extract illustrates the issues in dispute. In August, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to the Acting High Commissioner:—

"You should point out that failure to submit it (viz., the treaty with the Netherlands) to Her Majesty's Government for approval of Her Majesty the Queen at an earlier stage constitutes a clear infraction of Article No. IV. of London Convention, 1884, which requires such treaties to be submitted for approval of Her Majesty the Queen previous to their conclusion. This cannot be said to have been done if treaty is only submitted after final diplomatic step of all—that is, the exchange of ratifications—has already taken place. I am, in fact, advised that Article No. IV. means that the treaty should be submitted as soon as its terms have been settled between the Plenipotentiaries, or other agents, by whom it has been negotiated, which in this case would be as soon as possible after Nov. 9 last. What has happened appears, however, contrary to practice hitherto invariably followed by Government of South African Republic in similar cases."

The reply of the Pretoria Government was that the Executive did not concur in the above interpretation of the meaning of the article; but that it had had no ulterior design, and did not wish to free itself in any way from the obligation of obtaining the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to treaties with other Powers. Wish regard to the treaty with Portugal, it does not appear, however, that the Boer Government conceded the point and submitted the document. Mr. Chamberlain declared, in a despatch of Jan. 7 last, that Her Majesty's Government "feel bound to maintain their right to have such engagements submitted to them beforehand."

(C) The Blue-book contains the text of the Alien Immigration and Press Laws, together with despatches. As soon as the first was proposed Mr. Chamberlain instructed Lord Rosmead to inform President Kruger that it was an infringement of Article XIV. of the London Convention:—

By its new and burdensome conditions, in most cases probably impossible to fulfil, are imposed on persons who under the Convention are at full liberty to enter and reside in the South African Republic on condition of conforming to its laws. You will state that Her Majesty's Government appreciate the repeated assurances of President Kruger that the Government of the South African Republic have no intention of departing from the terms of the London Convention, and, therefore, feel confident that they will not attempt to enforce the law. You will authorise the British Agent in South African Republic to explain, in delivering this message to the President, that if serious danger to the Republic has arisen from the influx of destitute immigrants, the proper course would have been for the Government of the South African Republic to approach Her Majesty's Government, with a view of arriving at an understanding rather than to pursue a course involving a breach of the London Convention.

The reply of the Pretoria Government was that in no way was the application of Police Laws excluded by Article XIV., and that the officials on the frontier had been instructed to set to work with the necessary tact and discretion with the object of avoiding unnecessary difficulties. Mr. Chamberlain replied:—"Her Majesty's Government regret that they are entirely unable to accept the view that Law No. 30 of 1896 is an ordinary police law within the terms of Article No. XIV. of the Convention." After an exhaustive analysis of the law, he concluded:—

Her Majesty's Government . . . appreciate the repeated assurances of President Kruger that the Government of the South African Republic have no intention of departing from the terms of the Convention, and they assume that the Government of the South African Republic admit that the provisions of the Convention, which are mutually binding on both Governments, cannot be altered by either for its own convenience in the slightest detail without the previous consent of the other. They regret, therefore, to learn that, despite their contention that Law No. 30 is an infringement of the Convention, and notwithstanding the expression of their willingness to consider other proposals for attaining the object desired by the Government of South African Republic, the law was put in force on the appointed day, and that British subjects have actually been temporarily refused admission to the Republic.

Mr. Chamberlain closed the despatch by a request for the repeal, or the formal suspension, of the law, but this has not been complied with. Various complaints were made by persons who actually suffered under the working of the law, and the most important of these, because still unsatisfied, is that of Mr. Kock, an attorney, who was denied entrance into the Transvaal. The British Agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, has entered a strong protest in this instance. With regard to the Press Law, the interest attaching to the correspondence is to a certain extent depreciated by the judgment in the case of the Johannesburg *Star*, the Courts having set aside the President's order of suppression. The Blue-book contains also a full statement of the facts connected with the suppression of the *African Critic*. Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Lord Rosmead on Feb. 13, 1897, instructing him to require. Mr. Conyngham Greene to make a formal protest. Incidentally the correspondent deals with questions arising out of the Commandering Treaty; the arrival of Mr. Conyngham Greene as British Agent at Pretoria, and his refusal to receive one of the addresses from a section of the British population in the Transvaal; the mining laws and finances of the Republic; and the treatment of the two Johannesburg prisoners, Messrs. Sampson and Wolff, who refused to petition President Kruger for clemency. The letters with respect to these gentlemen relate to modifications, in their favour, of the prison regulations. Their complaints were investigated at Mr. Conyngham Greene's request, and various minor indulgences granted them, but permission to play cricket was refused. "They may take exercise," wrote Dr. Leyds, "in the courtyard, but cricket can no longer be allowed—(a modified form of the game was at first permitted)—as it produces an undesirable effect upon the discipline of the gaol."

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

MR. WALTER S. B. M'LAREN, Chairman of the British Committee of the Federation for the abolition of the State Regulation of Vice, has addressed a letter to Lord George Hamilton, urging the withdrawal of his recent despatch upon this question to the Government of India and the substitution for it of another inculcating a policy such as the committee could approve of. The committee express hearty concurrence in the measures suggested for lessening temptation, but they view with deep regret the extension to venereal diseases of the Cantonment Rules of 1889. They show, by sketching the recent history of the question, that this measure was rejected by both of Lord George Hamilton's predecessors in office (Lord Kimberley and Sir Henry Fowler) for reasons which seem to the committee still to be convincing; and they say they cannot but believe Lord George Hamilton has overlooked weighty historical facts which go to prove that it will inevitably lead to compulsory examination and regulation of prostitution. They object to venereal diseases being placed on the same footing as other contagious diseases for the following, among other reasons:—"(1) It casts no stigma on the name or character of a person to assert that he, or she, is affected with 'cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever,' and it can be ascertained whether such statement is true without shock to the feelings of the most refined. The opposite is the case with venereal disease, in regard to which a mis-statement is a virtual libel, and a compulsory examination is an indecent outrage. (2) As regards the former classes of disease no conceivable measures can have any moral bearing; whereas in the latter class compulsory (and in some of its relations, even voluntary) submission to examination or treatment has the gravest moral consequences both to the individual and the community. (3) The procedure under the rules you propose is as follows:—The medical officer is informed by a soldier that a certain woman is diseased. Believing that, he orders her for examination at the hospital. She may be perfectly honourable or perfectly healthy. In either case if she refuses to attend she is held to be diseased and is expelled from the cantonment. We submit that the whole of this procedure, though it may be in words the same as in a case of cholera, is in fact utterly diffrent in the means by which information is secured in the nature of the evidence as to fact, and in the consequences to the woman who disputes the fact." The adoption of Lord George Hamilton's proposals would, the committee declare, be in itself the establishment of a compulsory system of examination, since those who will not offer themselves to be examined can be expelled from a cantonment. But, even so, it would not have the desired effect, for even the most drastic proceedings, taken under the Act of 1868, which made examination compulsory and instituted a system of licensing, failed in their object and did not succeed in stamping out disease. In fact, the sanitary futility of the measures suggested presents itself to the committee as strongly as their corrupting influence. Regret is expressed that moral considerations had such a subordinate place in the Secretary of State's despatch and the belief stated that the attitude which causes moral efforts to be referred to merely in relation to mitigating or checking the spread of disease, and which has been that of the Indian Government for many decades, is the main cause of the present condition of the Indian Army, which unless the attitude alters, will become more and more disastrous. In conclusion, Mr. M'Laren says:—"We earnestly plead with you to look beyond the horrible statistics of disease to the still more terrible facts of which it is at once the index and the inevitable outcome. The figures reveal the startling facts that we have in India an army of 70,000 men all but given up to reckless debauchery, and that these return to this country at the rate of 13,000 annually, bringing with them the debasing sentiments and habits acquired during their Indian training, and infecting our industrial communities with a moral pestilence, more destructive of the national stamina than the disease on which you have concentrated your attention. We submit that the only statesmanlike attitude—the only one that offers a hope of permanently lessening the deplorable physical effects of the debauchery—is that of making well-devised, continuous, and resolute efforts to remove temptations to that debauchery, to apply disciplinary provisions and restraints to check disease and discourage vice, and to place the soldier in an environment tending to develop his best physical, moral, intellectual, and religious faculties. . . . In view of the gravity of the situation, we again repeat our request that a select committee may be appointed to inquire as to what remedies may most wisely be adopted."

SENTENCE ON DR. PETERS.

THE trial of Dr. Peters, late Imperial Commissioner of the Kilima-Njaro district of German East Africa, on charges of having arbitrarily caused a native youth and girl to be hanged, of having arbitrarily sentenced three native women to barbarous corporal punishment, and of having in other ways grossly abused his powers and violated his duties, took place in Berlin on April 21 before the new Disciplinary Court for German Colonial officials. After an investigation which lasted the whole day, the Court found several of the charges proved, and sentenced Dr. Peters to be dismissed from the Colonial service and to pay the costs of the proceedings.—Dr. Peters has appealed.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN—A J Pocklington, to Calypso, May 8.

Lieutenants—G A Buckland, to Colossus, April 26. T D Pratt, to Gibraltar, J H Loftie, to Vulcan, April 27. G S Shuckburgh, to Albacore, in command, April 25. F E C Ryan, to Excellent, additional, to qualify in gunnery May 10. The Hon A D E H Royle, to Vivid, additional, for Renown G, May 14.

Sub-Lieutenants—A M H Phillips, to Nile, S B Evans, to Theseus, H E Sullivan, to Anson, V F Tupos, to Victory, additional, for Hunter, W G A Ramsay Fairfax, to Vivid, additional, for Decoy April 28. H P Ritchie, to Basilisk, J W S Miller, to Wildfire, additional, for Janus, April 27.

Midshipmen—H T Prichard, to Impregnable, additional, for Pilot, B W M Fairbairn, Hon A R M Ramsay and J M M Scot, to Forte, R E Thoyts, R G S Runkand H D Colville, to Cambrain, K M Mackenzie-Grieves, H Greenwood, E J G Mackinnon, and G S Hallowes, to Gibraltar, C M Forbes and F W Williamson, to Imperieuse, June 1; P H Waterer, R A Hornell, O Schwann, and J L Pearson, to Active, E C Lucas, A D Barrow, G P Bamber, and L T L Jones, to Volage, A S Susmann, F C Vaughan, and W G Rigg, to Calypso, K A E Nixon C A Fremantle, H M Fraser, and F G C Coates, to Champion May 1; A Heeg, T E Harrison, and W J C Lake, to Active, S Newcome to Volage, V D'English and H D Warburg, to Calypso, H J Orr, to Champion, May 18; D H B Le Mottee, to Hawke, H E Forster Barham, to Revenge, R H M Downde, to Ramillies, G Wheelright, G Freyberg, and W A Thompson, to Undaunted, T L Carroll, to Grafton, A S Hurt and J C Hamilton to Eclipse, L P Yarrassour, to Imperieuse, F R Willis to Majestic, E C Bunbury and T H G O'Connor, to Magnificent, J S Schofer pnd F M Austin, to Repulse, M T Gopp, to Blenheim, W Scott, to Drake June 1.

Staff Captain—H E Wood, to Ramillies, reappointed on promotion, April 7.

Fleet Engineers—J F Rider, to Vivid, additional, for Eus April 25; W Sharp, to Vivid, additional, for Spartan, when paid off unrated.

Assistant Engineer—H M S Tuckwell, to the Spanker, lent, April 27.

Deputy Inspector General—T H Knott, to Chatham Hospital, April 27.

Staff Surgeon—M J M'Carthy, M D, to Defiance, undated.

Chief Gunner—J Hall, to Pembroke T, complement incomplete.

Gunners—H T Leggett, to Victory, additional, to be detailed for duty in Mercury T. E G Hadley, to Vernon as torpedo instructing gunner, W G Bishop, to Vernon, W Branch, to Mersey, M Murphy, to Niger.

Boatswains—J W J Savage, to Vivid, for signal school, J J K Rapson, to Devastation, W K Bracey, to Victorious, F E G Slocombe, to Arethusa.

Carpenters—J H Woodake, to Spartan, on that ship being paid off, G F Fall, to Pactolus, W H Tamlyn, to Pegasus. C S Prynn, to Triumph.

Sub-Lieutenants—S T Blair, to Royal Oak. A G Petherick and R S Hewlett, to Barfleur, F A Chapman, to Hood, G R H Cheape, to Hawke, W H Darwall and H N Fletcher to Gibraltar, O M F Stokes and F L M Boothby, to Cambrian, C A E Huddart, and W A Egerton, to St George, C G Robinson and H Formby, to Fox, C R B Drummond, to Centurion, B Lloyd-Owen, E C Stubbs, and R A Will e, to Undaunted, J H Eddes, to Eclipse, H de Pledmick, to Imperieuse, D de C A Herbert, to Cordelia, A T Tillard, E M Law, and C Callaghan, to Majestic, H R G Moore, to Magnificent, C N Reyne, to Prince George, W E Pope, A B Prowse, an I E Oldridge, to Hercules. G F L L Page, to Resolution, G E de Saumarez Thoren, to Blenheim, L G B A Campbell, to Blake, June 1.

Admiralty, April 19, 1897—Assist Paymr L A Bebb has been promoted to rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet April 5.

April 20, 1957—In accordance with provision of Her Majesty Orders in Council of April 1, 1881, and May 17, 1890, Inspr Gen of Hospitals and Fleets D Hilston, M D, has been placed on the Retired List, April 10.

April 21, 1897—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and July 16, 1895, Condr J Keogh, D S C, has this day been placed on Retired List of his rank, at his own request.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut W H P Sweney has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant, dated Aug 23, 1895.

April 22, 1897—Acting Sub-Lieut E O Ballantyne has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet March 14, 1896.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Lieutenants, viz:—H S Fry, F S B Little, G A Alcock, F R Balchin, F P Miller, J C Goldsmith, F W Sale, A C Baker, R Allen, H Bellis, H M Willy, F G Robinson, (G Rouse, D S Miller, G E Warner, W Harrison, J Bibbegan, T Brown, R W Steavenson, N R D de la Cour Cornwall, J C Fishur, G E Newell, H H Cossentine, J T Blake, T R Wilson, C S Westerton, April 14.

April 26—Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut G G Coster Stevenson has been placed on the retired list of his rank at his own request.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Rochfort, Lt Col, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from Meerut.
Creagh, Col, Bo, A Q M G, on leave, from Mahableshwar.
Gatacre, Major Genl, Bengal, D G C, on leave, from Simla.
Beaver, Lt Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.

MAY 15.

Mackenzie, Lt Col, Bo, 2nd B Grenadiers, on leave, from England.
Oopen, Lt Col, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.
Anderson, Lt, Bo, 3rd B Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Lovett, Lt, Bo, R Welch Fus, Garrison Class at Poona, from Aden.
Irwine, Lt Col, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Stanaas, Capt, B, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Farmar, Lt, Bo, Lane Fus, from leave, from England.
Bond, Capt, Bo, York L I, from leave, from England.
Foster, Capt, Bo, R A, on medical certificate, en route to England.
Ferguson, Surgn Major, 19th Bo I, from furlough, from England.
Dunscombe, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Walker, Lieut, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Brownrigg, Col, Bengal, A A G M, on leave, from Meerut.
Corllard, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from England.
Cunyngham, Sir, Lt Punjab, The Blackwatch, on leave, from Subathu.
Custance, Capt, Punjab, 36th Sikhs, on leave, from Kohat.
Campbell, Capt, Punjab, 6th C, on leave, from Jullundur.
Rose, Lt, Punjab, 1st Gurkha Rifles, on leave, from England.
Thompson, Lt, Punjab, 28th P I, from leave, from England.
McKay, Capt, Punjab, 40th Pathans, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 15.

Gordon, Lt Col, Punjab, VI Cavalry, on duty, to England.
Gowper, Capt, Punjab, 10th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Grant, Lt Col, Punjab, R E, on leave, to England.
Kelly, Capt, Punjab, R E, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Major, Punjab, Guides, on leave, to England.
Moore, Maj Genl, Bo, Cavalry, on retirement, to England.
Hamilton, Col, Bengal, Gr Mr Genl, on furlough, to England.
Cunyngham, Sir, Lt, Punjab, The Blackwatch, on leave, to England.
Kirkpatrick, Lt, Punjab, 6th P I, on leave, to England.
Collis, Major, Punjab, 34 Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Rose, Lt, Punjab, 1st Gurkha Rifles, on leave, to Dharamsala.
Thompson, Lt, Punjab, 28th P I, on leave, to England.
Nelis, Surg Lt Col, Punjab, 3rd Sikhs, on leave, to England.
McKay, Capt, Punjab, 40th Pathans, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—7 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—9 cases glassware, N Bomanjee and Co; 80 drums chemicals, S Tyabjee and Co.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Clan McNeil s—2 casks chemicals, M Gocaldas.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—47 cases portwine, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co; 3 cases ham, 3 cases cheese, and 3 cases bacon, Treacher and Co; 5 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy; 4 cases cheese, and 7 cases candles, Phillips and Co; 99 cases biscuits, M M Irance; 6 cases biscuits, and 2 cases confectionery, J M Irance; 13 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormuz Sheriar; 1 case chemicals, Leopold and Co; 3 cases stationery, B D Motiwalla; 12 cases confectionery, and 29 cases provisions, Dhunjibhoy; 18 bales printing papers, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 12 cases provision, and 48 cases glassware, &c, Phillips and Co.

Britannia s—2 cases wine, B Smyth and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ebrenfels s—30 casks chemicals, M Gocaldas; 2 casks brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 4 drums chemicals, Damjee Jadowjee.

Rauthaler s—100 drums mithylated spirit, B Rigold and Bergmann; 11 bales printing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—3 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheikh s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales wool, C Nanjee; 55 bales wool, M Khoobchand; 120 cwt ambahuldee; K Khooshall; 87 cwt myrabollams, and 121 cwt turmeric, Jotha Hurchand.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—11 cwt ivory, Gulam Hoosein Ludhabohy Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Idar s—963 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—400 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—700 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—500 cwt onions, H O Abs.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—25 bales twist, Tata and Co; and 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

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CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

A JUVENILE FORESTER.

HIS HAPPY ADVENTURE.

[*From the Bedfordshire Express.*]

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Bedfordshire Express* re-

cently went to Henlow Station to make certain enquiries, and this is what he writes:—

"Mr. Arthur Lewin is a signalman at the Midland Railway Station, and I found him seated in his box. After finishing work he found time to tell me of the fortunate cure of his son, Henry William Lewin, from hip disease, which seemed as though it would mean the lad's confinement to his bed.

"'Soon after Christmas,' said Mr. Lewin, 'my son fell ill with a bad cold, and when he recovered he went off to the Juvenile Foresters, to which he has belonged since he was four years old. But after a few days he felt a pain in his hip, and had to take to his bed again. We consulted a doctor, and he recommended that Harry should lie right out straight, and have perfect rest, and said if he didn't lie still and keep his leg quite straight, it might be years before he could get on. Well, Harry did not seem to mend much, and after he had been ill about six weeks I thought I would try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I read of a similar case of a little girl at Grimsby, who was cured, and I then made up my mind. To our joy, the boy began to improve while he was taking the first box, and before he had finished it he could get about. After he had taken half of the second box he looked better than he had done for a very long time. I was told by several people how well he looked. Before he had finished the second box he could run about all right and went to work. He says now that he feels no pain whatever, and though he was not physically a strong lad, yet he's in very good health, and much stronger than before.' Mr. Lewin added: 'It must have been the Pills that cured him, and I shall always keep some handy in case of illness.'

"Mrs. Lowin corroborated all that her husband had told me about the lad, and added, 'He had had hip disease a long time. Four or five years. But now it seems to have disappeared altogether.'

"Just as I got into the signal-box (adds the reporter) the boy himself came running up the steps and no one seeing the case with which he climbed the steps, and the healthy look on his intelligent face, would have thought that he had been so recently threatened with being a cripple."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

Picking up Knowledge

is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which warm weather always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new being?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will do it. It has done it for thousands. It will do it for you. Try it.

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W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD.

An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."
British Medical Journal.

A very Important Consideration for INDIA.

No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.,
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, LONDON.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.
Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY
PEARSE & CO.
Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS:
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

and see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books awarded by all previous applications to the Office of this paper.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

In Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GRE

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes, Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"

HYDROXYL-FREE.
The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
Of all Chemists.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HAMDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

MOLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

The Lancet, *June 8th*, 1895, says:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by **Möller's New Process.**

None genuine unless in capsuled bottles, bearing our Trade Mark and Signature.
Of all Chemists.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Ganny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

The Widow of the late RICHARD PILLING, Lancashire County, All-England, and Anglo-Australian Elevens with JOHN BRIGGS, Lancashire County, All-England, Anglo-African, and Anglo-Australian Elevens, Trading together as

PILLING AND BRIGGS,

Cricket, Football, Tennis, & General Athletic Outfitters & Manufacturers.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, LACROSSE, HOCKEY, GOLF, CROQUET, BOXING, GYMNASIA, FENCING.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free to any part of the World.

10, ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. Telegraphic Address: "YORKER, MANCHESTER."

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

W. HAY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.
From £4 upwar
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of Good Hope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette of 19th February."

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSI·· STABLES.

HEMOGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMOGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

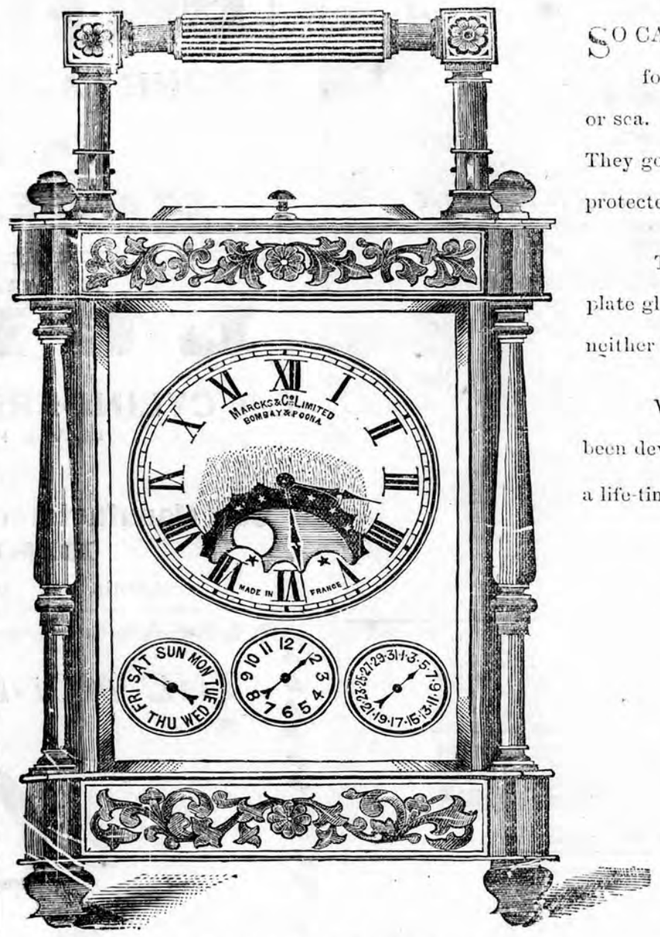
Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Rs. 2-8 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement ; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

CLOCKS, striking hours and half hours, Rs. 125, Rs. 135 and Rs. 140.

REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275, and Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, Rs. 420, and Rs. 490.

CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285.

REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECONDS and ALARUM, Rs. 200.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY US

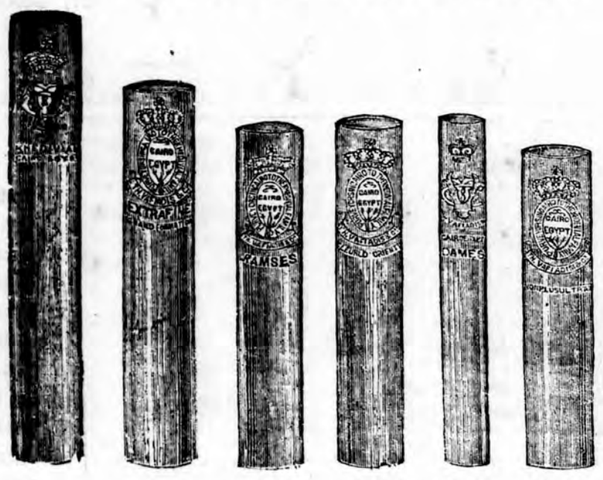
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:

4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.

Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.



Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 3-1311 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of some brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, but the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and superior treated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8086.

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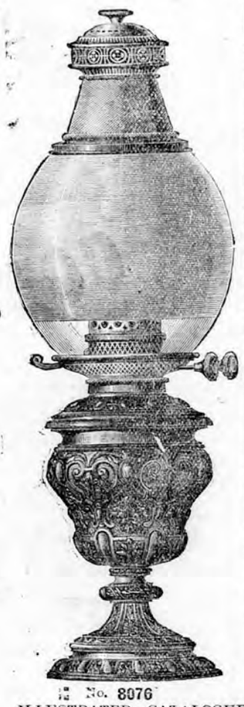
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TABLE-LAMPS HANGING-LAMPS LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8715.

HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.



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R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

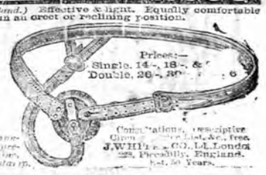
Stephens' **Inks**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel in Bands.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



Prices—Single, 14-, 18-, & 21-
Double, 26-, 30- [illegible]

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS

SCIATIC, KIDNEY & other BELTS

Corsets, Suspenders, Garters, Socks, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., 14, Londonderry, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

HUNTLY BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS!

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for **LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORENG, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORENG."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

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